THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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St. James's Chron.
Brit. Preſs--Globe
Literary Journal
London Chron.
London Evening.
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1804.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1804.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1804. By W. Cary, Strand.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1804.
July.	°	°	°		
27	60	65	58	29,50	cloudy
28	59	68	60	,51	showery
29	63	69	59	,68	showery
30	61	72	61	30,02	fair
31	63	78	69	,10	fair
Aug. 1	70	80	62	,30	cloudy
2	61	71	58	,16	cloudy
3	61	79	64	29,85	cloudy
4	63	72	58	,77	cloudy
5	64	72	61	,85	fair
6	63	70	58	30,00	fair
7	57	68	56	,08	fair
8	60	69	56	29,62	showery
9	59	60	57	,82	fair
10	58	69	56	,60	showery
11	58	68	57	30,03	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1804.
Aug.	°	°	°		
12	60	66	54	29,68	showery
13	55	60	49	,56	rain
14	52	67	55	,50	fair
15	58	68	57	,57	showery
16	59	67	56	,72	stormy
17	58	66	50	,87	showery
18	52	64	54	,94	showery
19	55	63	51	,80	cloudy
20	54	64	52	,86	fair
21	55	64	55	,92	fair
22	56	63	49	,98	fair
23	55	63	53	30,10	fair
24	56	65	57	,15	fair
25	55	63	57	,15	cloudy
26	57	65	58	,30	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Aug. 18, 1804.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlef.	66	10	00	0	31	9	28	9	40	3
Surrey	71	0	38	0	32	8	29	0	40	0
Hertford	55	8	35	6	27	9	21	6	31	6
Bedford	54	11	00	0	00	0	25	8	39	7
Hunting.	54	4	00	0	27	4	22	3	31	9
Northam.	52	0	30	0	30	6	27	6	37	9
Rutland	57	0	00	0	29	6	25	0	38	0
Leiceſter	55	2	00	0	31	0	24	2	40	6
Notting.	64	8	32	0	28	0	28	8	40	0
Derby	64	6	00	0	26	0	26	6	41	0
Stafford	58	7	00	0	33	10	27	2	43	10
Salop	61	3	42	0	35	10	30	0	00	0
Hereford	52	8	33	6	38	5	30	11	44	3
Worceſt.	55	0	00	0	37	8	31	11	43	1
Warwick	60	4	00	0	40	0	30	1	45	9
Wilts	67	6	00	0	34	8	30	2	47	4
Berks	71	8	00	0	33	4	29	2	42	3
Oxford	59	10	00	0	32	10	28	6	40	2
Bucks	61	6	00	0	29	6	28	4	38	0
Brecon	57	6	36	9	31	2	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	55	3	00	0	00	0	25	7	00	0
Radnor	52	2	00	0	35	4	26	6	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

60	1	36	11	32	3	26	3	39	5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

53	9	41	8	26	5	23	7	35	10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Eſſex	66	8	35	9	30	0	30	0	38	4
Kent	62	4	00	0	32	4	29	2	39	0
Suſſex	63	8	00	0	33	6	30	8	00	0
Suffolk	57	2	29	5	30	2	28	7	33	1
Cambrid.	49	8	32	0	26	6	19	9	32	0
Norfolk	48	6	00	0	29	4	23	11	33	4
Lincoln	55	1	00	0	32	0	23	1	36	0
York	60	1	40	8	00	0	23	4	36	11
Durham	63	7	00	0	00	0	26	1	00	0
Northum.	57	1	40	0	28	0	25	8	00	0
Cumberl.	65	10	43	11	29	10	25	10	00	0
Weſtmo.	66	2	41	0	30	8	26	3	00	0
Lancaſt.	64	6	00	0	34	4	27	9	39	4
Cheſter	60	6	00	0	00	0	26	8	00	0
Flint	51	4	00	0	32	10	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	61	8	00	0	32	0	25	8	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	24	0	18	0	00	0
Carnarv	60	8	00	0	28	8	19	0	00	0
Merioneth	61	1	44	0	40	0	26	8	00	0
Cardigan	58	0	00	0	00	0	17	10	00	0
Pembroke	51	5	00	0	32	8	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	57	3	00	0	31	6	20	0	00	0
Glamorg.	63	0	00	0	39	4	23	11	00	0
Glouceſt.	57	8	00	0	36	0	25	8	42	1
Somerſet	63	4	00	0	00	6	26	7	44	10
Monm.	62	1	00	0	37	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	69	0	00	0	32	0	29	6	00	0
Cornwall	63	4	00	0	35	11	23	7	00	0
Dorſet	72	4	00	0	37	0	30	1	00	0
Hants	64	8	20	0	31	6	31	9	43	10

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
1	66	0	33	4	33	8	26	0	37	11
2	55	1	30	8	26	10	26	0	32	7
3	48	6	36	11	29	4	23	11	33	4
4	55	8	36	11	32	0	22	7	34	9
5	60	0	40	0	28	0	25	10	39	5
6	65	11	42	11	30	1	26	0	39	5
7	61	4	36	11	34	4	27	6	39	4
8	60	2	14	0	30	8	22	6	39	5

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
9	56	8	36	11	34	6	20	7	39	5
10	61	0	36	11	36	2	25	1	42	8
11	66	5	36	11	35	3	26	1	39	5
12	67	0	36	11	35	2	30	11	43	10
13	57	0	41	8	26	5	25	2	34	11
14	49	2	41	8	23	8	19	8	36	6
15	56	6	41	8	28	4	25	2	37	8
16	48	6	41	8	26	11	22	8	37	0

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1804.

LETTER IX. ON PRISONS.

Mr. Urban, *Sambrook Court, Auguſt 20.*

THE motives which have given riſe to the remarks on Priſons, and ſimilar Inſtitutions, originated from an ardent deſire to remove their abuſes, and to promote their improvements. Grateful would be the pleaſure to record the latter; and under this ſentiment, the County Goal at Chelmsford, and the Bridewell at Halſted, are introduced in the ſubſequent letter; where the reader will find much to approve, and little to cenſure. Happy would it be for the community, as well as for the objects of confinement, were eulogy more generally applicable; but ſcarcely does the eye ſurvey this priſon with approbation, when a contraſt is preſented, in ſome of the bridewells, workhouſes, and houſes of correction, of nakedneſs, filth, and diſeaſe.

It is truly painful to meet with ſuch frequent occaſions of recording neglect and miſmanagement, and it may become diſguſting to the reader; but abuſes that are fraught with danger to individuals, and to the community, imperiouſly demand animadverſion and cenſure, in order to ſtimulate attention, and produce reformation. In reverting to preceding letters, and connecting the following, it is a matter of ſurprize that infectious fevers are not more generally extended. The numbers of poor objects crowded into one apartment, almoſt without light, and, ſtill more deſtructive, without air, or change of raiment, are ſufficient to generate peſtilential fevers in every town expoſed to theſe prolific ſources of contagion, and which endanger the ſafety of every individual.

To extend and rivet the miſchief, water, a moſt important article of prevention, is denied, and every ſpecies of uncleanlineſs tolerated. To augment the miſerable ſcenery, immorality is ſuper-added, where divine ſervice is neglected, or totally excluded. Alas! what a picture of human infelicity and depravity do theſe letters pourtray! Do any animals, or collection of brutes, afford ſuch a complication of wretchedneſs?

How many fellow-creatures commonly die in this Empire by infectious fevers is not aſcertained; but, from the returns in London, the aggregate may be eſtimated at 40,000; for, in this Metropolis, my reſpectable friend Thomas Bernard, eſq. whoſe caution and accuracy no perſon will doubt, calculates the number of victims at 3000 each year.

In contemplating this deplorable mortality, ſo eaſily to be leſſened, or prevented; the mind feels ſome gratification in reflecting upon the philanthropy of ſeveral individuals, who have aſſociated together, for the purpoſe of preventing contagion, by eſtabliſhing an Houſe of Recovery * for the reception of infected perſons; whilſt their habitations, containing the ſeeds of diſeaſe, are purified. This has produced the moſt ſalutary effects in Cheſter, where the plan was firſt ſuggeſted, by my reſpectable and highly-valued friend, Dr. Haygarth. A kindred friend I have

* We could have wiſhed that this houſe had been more inſulated. Edit.

the

the pleaſure of claiming in the amiable Dr. PERCIVAL, who introduced the ſame into Manchester. Liverpool, Dublin, and other towns, have followed the example, in the promotion of which London now participates; and the ſalutary effects, conſidering the productive cauſes of diſeaſe, preſerved in and iſſuing from Priſons, Bridewells, Workhouſes, and other ſources of infection, already exceed expectation; and, ſhould the Magiſtracy generally and uniformly co-operate in cleanſing the numerous Augean ſtables under their juriſdiction, we may hope to ſee this ſcourge of the human race nearly, if not totally, exterminated; and thus about 40,000 uſeful lives ſnatched from the deſtructive operation of contagion *.

If to this pleaſing view we add the preſervation of 48,000 victims to the Small-pox, which may now be preſerved by the Cow-pock, we have in our power to poſſeſs the ſublime contemplation of forming a ſaving fund of human life of nearly 88,000 perſons annually in this Empire, by the exerciſe of reaſon, philanthropy, and judicious policy!

There is a circumſtance of ſingular importance noticed in my friend NEILD's letter reſpecting the priſon of Newgate, which is applicable to every place of confinement, in order to prevent the propagation of infection. It is very well known, that a perſon who has ſurvived an infectious fever, and appears convaleſcent, and indeed apparently well; may, for a conſiderable time, be capable of conveying the ſame infectious fever to an healthy perſon; and more certainly if he have not had a change of raiment. It hence becomes a neceſſary ſecurity to the welfare of the publick, that a room ſhould be ſet apart for priſoners who have been in the ſick ward of any place of confinement, to receive them, till all ſuſpicion of conveying infection ſhall have been removed, before they are allowed to mix indiſcriminately with the healthy priſoners. It is this circumſtance which is judiciouſly alluded to in the ſubſequent letter; and it fortunately happens, that we have aſcertained a ſite in Newgate, that may be made adequate to the object required, as a room of recovery. It is, however, to be lamented, that our recommendation has not hitherto been adopted.

* To promote this beneficial effect, every place of incarceration ſhould be ſuperintended by a medical gentleman. Priſoners in county gaols are uſually placed under ſuch care; but, by the annexed Reſolution of the Magiſtrates at Chelmsford, this benefit is not extended to debtors.

"ESSEX: At a General Quarter Seſſion of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden at Chelmsford, in and for the ſaid County, on Tueſday in the week next after the Tranſlation of St. Thomas the Martyr, to wit, the eleventh day of July, in the twenty-ſixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, now King of Great Britain, &c. before Thomas Berney Bramſton, eſquire, the Right Hon. George Earl Waldegrave, John Bullock, John Sturt, John Henniker, Eliab Harvey, John Yeldham, the younger, Thomas Ruggles, Zachariah Button, James Barwick, Joh Mathew, eſquires, the Reverend Nicholas Wakeham, doctor in divinity, Thomas Abdy Abdy, Philip Salter, John Bull, Brook Bridges, clerks, and others, their companions, Juſtices of our Sovereign Lord the King, in the ſaid County; and alſo, &c.

It being the unanimous Opinion of this Court, that the Order made at the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, here holden in and for the ſaid County, on the fifth day of October, in the 30th year of the reign of his late Majeſty, King George the Second, appointing a Surgeon and Apothecary to take care of and adminiſter phyſic to the poor priſoners confined in the Gaol and Houſe of Correction at Chelmsford, in and belonging to this County, for the time being, doth *not* extend to, or comprize therein, any perſons confined in the ſaid gaol for *debt*; this Court doth therefore order, that the Clerk of the Peace for the ſaid County do ſignify ſuch their opinion, and conſtruction of the ſaid Order, in writing, to the keeper of the ſaid gaol; and that the ſaid keeper do cauſe two or more copies thereof to be forthwith printed and fixed up in ſuch parts of the ſaid gaol as are moſt convenient for the purpoſe of notifying the ſame.

By the Court. (Signed) BULLOCK, *Clerk of the Peace.*"

The

The wearing apparel, and even the bed-cloaths, used by any infected person, should either be destroyed, or carefully purified by washing, baking, or other secure means of annihilating the infectious poison; nor should he be allowed to put on other cloaths till he has been well washed and cleaned from head to foot. The sick wards should be frequently fumigated, as well as the apartment appropriated to convalescents as a place of recovery.

The length of this letter induces me not longer to intrude upon the indulgence of the reader; but the Society for the relief of Outcasts shall, in a future essay, engage the attention of J. C. Lettsom.

To Dr. Lettsom.

Chelmsford,
My Dear Friend, *July* 30, 1803.

At *Chelmsford*, in Essex, a new County Gaol has been erected, upon a very liberal plan, at the expense of the County, which was finished and inhabited in the year 1777. I have before observed, that the splendour of this building gives it more the appearance of a gentleman's house than a prison, and, instead of striking terror and dread into the minds of the wicked and ignorant, must excite wonder and admiration.

The plan in general was not good; for the internal part was very defective, by being crouded with a large chapel, large *tap-room*, spacious kitchen, and many domestic offices, which prevented that free circulation of air, so necessary to the preservation of health in all prisons. These defects have been since very judiciously remedied, by the removal of the chapel, &c.; and many single cells have also been added, without the least interruption to the free circulation of air.

The debtors and felons are entirely separate. The debtors have a court-yard, 99 feet by 14, in which there are, a day-room, with a flagged floor, 22 feet by 14, and eight separate sleeping rooms, 18 feet by 14, and 9 feet 10 inches high, with fire-places and sash-windows. They have also a common hall, or straw room, 43 feet by 16, with three sashed windows, which is furnished with straw, for the use of those who cannot afford bedsteads. A large upper room, called *The Smugglers room*, 42 feet by 16, iron-barred, and grated windows, and furnished with very good beds, is also appropriated to debtors, who can pay for the use of it.

A Mrs. Herris, some years since, gave some lands in trust to the incumbent of the parish of Chelmsford, out of which rents five pounds are distributed annually on Christmas-eve, in equal portions, to the debtors; a memorial of which is hung up in the gaol.

The felons have twenty-eight cells, eight of which are solitary, 10 feet by 6, and seven feet high, and two large condemned cells, 16 feet by 14. Each common and solitary cell has a crib-bedstead, furnished with flock-bed, bolsters, straw mattrass, and blanket. The condemned cells have barrack bedsteads, furnished with straw and blankets only. All the cells are flagged, of proper dimensions, well ventilated, and the court-yards airy, and, except the solitary and condemned cells, have a day-room, with a fire-place, in which fire is allowed, at the County expense, from the 1st of November to the 1st of May. Two rooms, 16 feet by 14, are appropriated for felons, who can afford to pay three shillings *per* week for the use of them. Women felons have separate wards, with fire-places, beds, &c. the same as in the other cells. Every part of the gaol is airy, and very well supplied with that most useful and necessary article, excellent water.

Every criminal, upon his entrance, is stripped and washed, his own cloaths are taken from him, and purified in an oven; and county cloathing is put on him, which has a coloured collar, or sleeve, to discriminate his offence. Convicts are employed in making oakum (which is picked at the House of Correction) into ropes, for various purposes in the farming line. The clear profit to the county from their work, from the 1st of April, 1800, to 1st of April, 1803, was 229*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

There are two separate infirmaries for men and women; the former has a flagged, and the latter a brick floor, each 20 feet by 15, and glazed windows; both are upon the ground-floor, which I humbly presume to be wrong, and respectfully recommend some buildings above these, to be converted and appropriated to infirmaries, as they would be less subject to damp, and have

more

more and better air. The medical attendants for *criminals* only, are, Henry Menish, M. D. and his partner Mr. Gilson, William Welch, M. D. and his partner Mr. William Bird, and Mr. G. A. Gipp. Each house attends alternately, every third year, at an annual salary of 50l. On the North side of the gaol is the chapel, into which the condemned cells open. The area is occupied by the keeper's family, debtors, and women felons. The men felons are seated at the end opposite to the altar; are classed according to their offences, and separated by wainscot partitions; and have an iron screen before their seats. The Chaplain (by whose serious behaviour at prayers I have been more than once edified) is the Rev. Mr. Morgan, who, on common occasions, attends twice in the week; and every day, when prisoners are under sentence of death. His salary 50l. *per annum*; the act of parliament not allowing more, the Magistrates have very lately added 20l. as a reward for his attentions to the House of Correction, which he had for many years visited gratuitously. The prisoners respect him, and were very attentive.

The Gaoler, Robert Purnell, has a salary of 180 *l.* exclusive of the advantage of some rooms to lett, and of the payment of 13*s.* 4*d.* upon the release of each debtor, and for which sum the *debtor may be detained till it is paid.* Felons pay no fees, and garnish is abolished. It would be an act worthy the humanity of this opulent and respectable county, if *debtors fees* were likewise abolished, and the DESTITUTE PRISONER freed from this tyrannical aggravation of his legal sufferings, as well as from *casual* and *uncertain claims.*

The Gaol is whitewashed once a year; and the act for the preservation of health, with the clause against spirituous liquors, are hung up in it; excellent rules and orders are established for its good government. Prisoners, 31st July, 1803. Debtors 22; men felons, &c. 31; women felons, 8; deserters, 2. Total 63. Allowance, one pound and a half of bread, and a quart of small-beer daily.

Chelmsford, House of Correction. Keeper, Thomas Ford; salary 30*l.* with an additional allowance of ten pounds for coals; no fees; *garnish, one shilling*; the number of prisoners vary, and sometimes are very great; there were only 26 when I visited it the 19th October, 1801. The men and boys were employed in picking oakum for the *gaol* in a long work room, 16 feet by 12; on the ground floor, adjoining to which are a common day room, and a sleeping room; above these are three rooms of the same dimensions, and for the same purposes for the women. Two rooms on the ground floor, each 16 feet by 12, are appointed for the sick. The keeper is not only very humanely, but also very religiously attentive to his prisoners, particularly so as to the last on the Sabbath day, when he constantly reads the church-service to the prisoners. I cannot but remark that this House of Correction has many and great inconveniences, and is by no means calculated for the purposes to which it is applied. The prisoners are always kept within doors, and the room very offensive by the *necessaries.* Neither here nor at the county gaol are there proper drains or *sewers.* On my visit the 31st July, 1803, I found the good old keeper dead; the whole prison filthy and out of repair; in the two upper rooms five women and two children sick on the floor; the straw worn to dust; and in one of the rooms a cart load of rubbish heaped up in a corner. In one of the sick rooms below were four women; in the other room six women and two children: one of the women quite naked, another without a shift, the other four had neither shoe nor stocking; a man and a boy with sore legs. The whole prisoners were vociferous, and almost desperate for the want of *water* This was supplied during my stay. The prisoners complained of the want of medical attendance, and, if I may judge from the filthiness of the sores and bandages, not without reason. The surgeon's *apprentice* came while I was there, and, at my request, ordered warm milk and water to bathe and cleanse their legs. Among the prisoners were *four idiots.* Neither the act for preservation of health, nor the clause against spirituous liquors, were hung up. What rendered this wretched prison still more unbearable, was the offensiveness of the hog-stye of an adjoining public-house. Number of prisoners, men and boys 12; women 17; children 5; allowance, one pound and a half of bread, and a quart of small-beer daily. I must in justice add, that the magistrates of the county, who have paid a laudable attention to public utility, have lately purchased a fine of land, immediately adjoining

adjoining to the South end of the County Gaol, and on which a new Houſe of Correction is to be built, and on a ſcale adequate to all the purpoſes of ſuch a building.

Colcheſter. The Caſtle was formerly the *County Gaol.*

That part of it which is now the *Bridewell* has, firſt, a large room with a fire-place, 28 feet by 14; on one ſide a room with a window; on another ſide two rooms at a right angle with the former, a window in the farthermoſt. Theſe rooms are about 13 feet ſquare; the partitions are iron grates for light and air from the window at each end, and there is no decent ſeparation of the ſexes. There is a court yard, but of which priſoners have very ſeldom the uſe; the keeper's wife told me they were afraid of eſcapes. No water. There is, in another part of the old Caſtle, a well of fine water covered over; little or no employment; the wards are dark, and ſeldom whitewaſhed; allowance, one pound and a half bread *per* day; gaoler, John Smith; ſalary 30*l.* and for ſtraw two pound a year, and firing 2*l.* a year; no fees; ſurgeon, Mr. Newell; makes a bill, and has two guineas a year for making the quarterly report; no chaplain, or divine ſervice ever performed; neither the act for the preſervation of health, nor clauſe againſt ſpirituous liquors, are hung up. Priſoners, 12th October, 1801, one.

Colcheſter Borough Gaol and Bridewell. Keeper John Hardy; ſalary 12*l.*; fees 2*s* 6*d*, No chaplain or ſurgeon. Number of priſoners, 1801, October 12th, eleven. Allowance, four pence *per* day. No court yard. In one room of 15 feet ſquare, and lighted by two iron-bar grated windows, ſix women were confined; no bedding, ſome ſhort and dirty ſtraw on the floor, with two rags of blankets, on which two of them lay ſick. In another room 16 feet by 11, lighted and ventilated by one iron grated window, four women were confined. In a third room up ſtairs, 15 feet by 9, lighted by a ſmall iron-grated window, was a man heavily ironed. To each room a half tub, uncovered, ſerved the purpoſe of a *neceſſary*; the cielings about ſeven feet high, ſo very dirty, the man told me no whitewaſh would ſtick upon them. No water acceſſible to the priſoners. The effluvia from the tubs, and the putrid exhalation from the poor wretches in confinement, made the rooms almoſt inſupportable. With the aſſiſtance of aromatic vinegar, and my handkerchief to my mouth, I could ſcarcely remain long enough in them to take their dimenſions. Below are two ſtrong rooms, each 16 feet by 11, both dark and offenſive. The act for preſervation of health, and clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, not hung up. There is a room for debtors, but no priſoner was in it. Upon expreſſing my doubts how long ſix perſons could live in ſo confined a ſpace as 15 feet ſquare, the man who attended me ſaid, when the rooms were ſo crowded, the commitments were for a very ſhort time. With reſpect to this INFERIOR CLASS OF CRIMINALS, offenders againſt the public peace, and public order, &c. would it not be better if they were committed to the Houſe of Correction to *hard labour?* would there not be a greater chance of reforming their manners, and reſtoring them better members to ſociety, than by impriſonment in a place in which there is no poſſibility of induſtry? A letter from the keeper, dated 10th February, 1802, informs me, the rooms have ſince my viſit been cleanſed and whitewaſhed.

Halſted Bridewell. Oglethorpe Wakelin, keeper; ſalary 40*l.*; no fees. Chaplain, the Rev. John Houghton; ſalary 20*l.*; duty once a week. Surgeon, Mr. Gilſon; ſalary 10*l.* The court-yard, 30 feet by 20, is paved with flag-ſtones, and uſed by the men one part of the day, and by the women on the other; has a pump in it, and a neceſſary in one corner. A day room 24 feet by 12. One room on the ground-floor, boarded, is uſed as an infirmary. The five ſleeping rooms, which have boarded floors, are 14 feet by ſeven feet ſix inches; each contains two barrack bedſteads, with bedding and blankets. A caſt-iron neceſſary in each room. Over every door is an iron grating with inſide ſhutter. The women's work room, in which prayers are read, is 24 feet by 12; their ſleeping room the ſame ſize as the men's; has three crib bedſteads; two blankets; and ſtraw, which is changed every 14 days. The Gaol clean, and whitewaſhed every year; the cells are well ventilated; and it was with pleaſure I obſerved a religious book in each. Number of priſoners on the 17th of October, 1801, 14 men, and three women. Employment, picking oakum; and each priſoner has one half of his earnings. Allowance

lowance one pound and a half of bread, and a quart of ſmall beer daily.

I am, &c. JAMES NEILD.

My Dear Friend, *Chelmsford, Auguſt* 2, 1803.

When I ſet out on this tour of viſitation to priſons, I propoſed writing to you much ſooner; but I have been inſenſibly led on from priſon to priſon, till my remarks became too voluminous for conveyance by the poſt. The many petitions to our Society from DEBTORS, "*ſick and in priſon*," makes me lament extremely that medical aſſiſtance is not extended to this claſs of priſoners in every gaol throughout the kingdom. The fate of the ſober and induſtrious priſoner, who, through ſickneſs, want of employment, a large family to maintain, unavoidable loſſes, &c. comes to gaol, is, perhaps, the moſt wretched of the human ſpecies; having nothing but what ariſes from induſtry and manual labour, he is ſhut up in priſon; and, when *ſickneſs* viſits him, unable to pay for medical aſſiſtance, weighed down with anguiſh and a load of woe, he meets death with pleaſure.

Sir George Paul humanely obſerves, "As debtors, they have broken no moral law, offended no poſitive inſtitution. Doomed, by folly or misfortune, to be the neceſſary ſacrifices to commercial faith, they claim an abundant ſhare of our pity and attention."

In the gaols of Hereford, Glouceſter, Dorcheſter, Bodmin, and many others, *every ſick priſoner* is as well taken care of as in an hoſpital; and may we not hope the ſame indulgence will be ſanctioned by an order in the reſpectable county of Eſſex?

The priſoners in Colcheſter Gaol were vagrants, and diſorderly women, of the very loweſt and moſt wretched claſs of human beings, nearly naked, with only a few filthy rags, almoſt alive and in motion with *vermin* (as I experienced); their bodies rotting with the bad diſtemper, and covered with itch, ſcorbutic, and venereal ulcers. From the want of freſh air, and of ſufficient room to breathe in, I have often wondered that the plague does not break out from the gates of theſe crowded priſons, and ſweep off promiſcuouſly all before it. You may remember, when you humanely accompanied me over every part of Newgate, the 5th March, 1802, it was rather a matter of ſurprize, that, among ſo great a number of miſerable objects allotted to a few rooms, ſo ſmall a number ſhould be ſeriouſly indiſpoſed. Another infirmary you thought abſolutely neceſſary; and we agreed one might be built, perfectly ſecure, and at a very ſmall expenſe.

I have ever been of opinion that even the extraordinary care of the preſent humane keeper, Mr. Kirby, will not be ſufficient to prevent the gaol-fever in this crowded priſon, where convicts are ſuffered to remain ſo long after ſentence; and you will think me juſtified when I inform you, that from the 1ſt of January, 1803, to the 1ſt of May following, *forty-nine* priſoners died in this gaol. There appears no neglect in the offices of the priſon; but that putrid diſtempers are a natural conſequence to which a Gaol ſo crowded may at any time ſubject its inhabitants.

I have not made ſo accurate a ſurvey of this priſon as to ſay preciſely the number of priſoners it is capable of accommodating; I think not more than 500; but, in May 1802, there were in it 867 priſoners, of whom 234 were debtors. One would be tempted to think, from our preſent ſlowage of priſoners in ſome of our gaols, that the loſs of a ſubject to the State was not an object worthy the attention of the Legiſlature.

Yours, &c. JAS. NEILD.

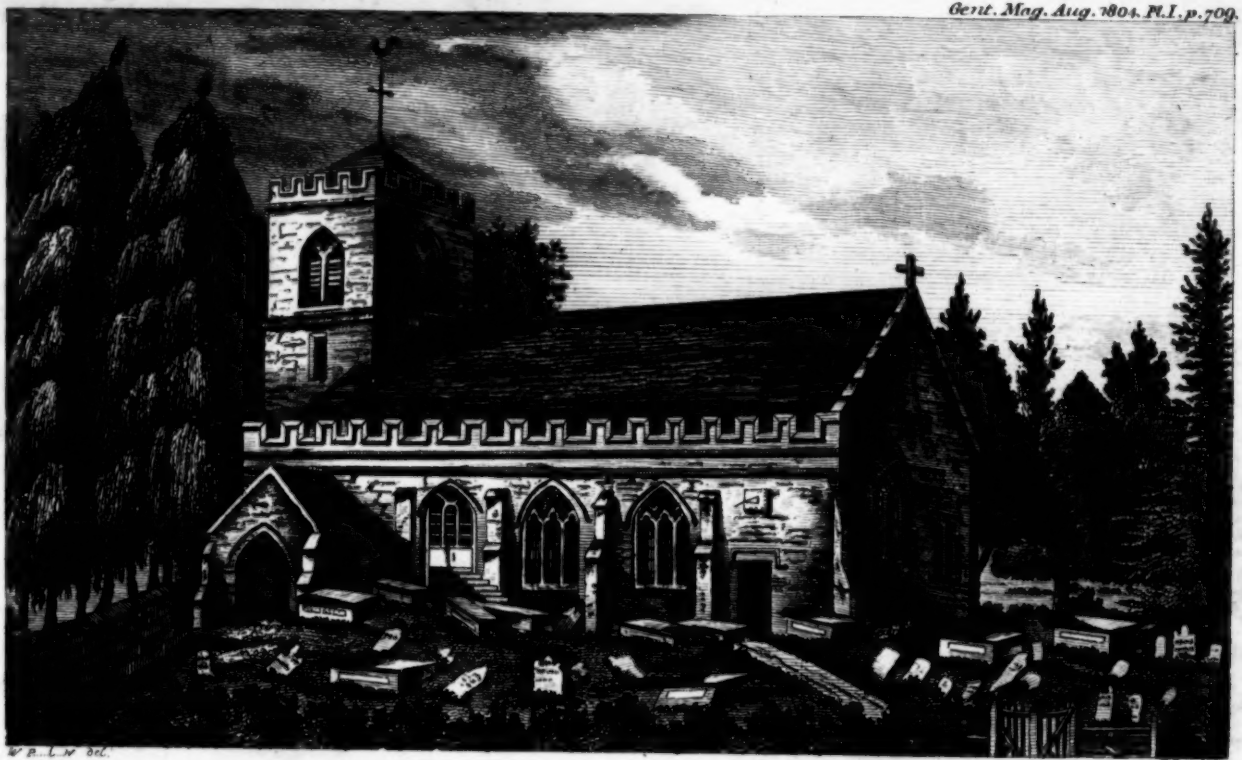
P.S. Since writing the above, a propoſal to eſtabliſh an ASYLUM for OUTCASTS has been ſent to me by the Rev. Mr. Whitaker. The expenſe that would attend the execution of this plan is too inſignificant to be offered as an objection to ſo ſalutary an inſtitution; and I will demonſtrate to you, in ſome of my ſubſequent remarks on priſons, that in a few years time the profits ariſing from the labour of the priſoners would reimburſe the publick for all the expenſe incurred by the execution of this plan.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 22.

SINCE the inſertion of the inſcriptions in your uſeful and entertaining Publication, vol. LXXIII. p. 806, in the Church of Northfleet, wherein you hint, that ſome worthy and reſpectable perſons lie there unrecorded; the following addition has been made to the mural Monument of *Moleſworth*:

"The Reverend Sir George Moleſworth, only ſurviving ſon of the above Walter, and thirty-four years Vicar of this pariſh, died at Hamburgh, April 15, 1796, and was buried in the church of St. Nicholas there."

Gent. Mag. Aug. 1804. Pl. I. p. 709.



S.E. View of KING'S STANLEY Church, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 16.

THE village of King's Stanley, Gloceſterſhire, like all others in the cloathing trade, is very populous; but is moſt pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Stroud canal; and is diſtant from Stroud, to the Weſt, about 3 miles. The church is an exceeding neat ſtructure, but ſmall; it contains no monuments worthy of notice. The admirer of rich proſpects will be gratified with the beautiful view from Selſley Hill near the church. The variety of objects which preſent themſelves are ſo many, and the ſcene ſo diverſified with orchards, fields, and meadows, adjoining to the river Severn, that the proſpect from hence is the moſt charming that can be imagined.

Yours, W. P——L—W.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 28.

I READ with a mixture of pain and pleaſure the accounts tranſmitted to you by Dr. Lettſom, from the truly philanthropic Mr. Neild, of the ſtate of the priſons; and hope, through their benevolent activity, the abuſes will be rectified. But I do not mean to take up your reader's time with my *feeble* praiſe. "I was ſick and ye viſited me, I was in priſon and ye came unto me," ſpoken at the laſt awful day of retribution by their Divine Maſter, will be their *promiſed* reward. Mortal eulogium, monument or ſtatue, to this are poor indeed. Imagination at its utmoſt ſtretch can but *faintly* conceive the tranſcendant bliſs that will be felt at thoſe heart-thrilling accents of our Lord, who will graciouſly accept as done to himſelf mercies or kindneſs to our fellow-creatures. But I think not with more pain of the poor priſoners' ſufferings by the unneceſſary ſeverity or extortion of their gaolers, than of the negligence in particular of a body of men who are deputed by God to bring back wandering ſheep, and to be *meſſengers* of comfort to the heavy-laden, either of ſin or affliction. I may ſay of both; and are even paid by man for the latter office. I mean the Clergy, eſpecially thoſe who are appointed Chaplains to gaols and hoſpitals. Of the latter I ſpeak from my own knowledge; having viſited a poor woman lately in an hoſpital near London, I enquired very minutely of her, how ſhe was treated, what fees ſhe paid, &c. Of the firſt ſhe ſpoke very ſatisfactorily. In reſpect to the fees, ſhe paid 2s. 9d. for warding, as they call it, which I think goes to the Siſter, (indeed, ſhe gave 3 ſhillings, and, as the change was not offered her, had not courage to aſk for it; this probably is generally the caſe); Sixpence to the man (Beadle) for putting her name up at the front of her bed. A halfpenny per day was kept back by the Siſter out of what is allowed on the days they have no meat, in lieu of it, to pay the nurſes for certain little offices, which all who do not keep their beds do for themſelves, and for thoſe that do keep their beds I ſhould deem it the proper buſineſs of the nurſes to perform. The night-nurſe had the perquiſite of ſelling hot-rolls in the morning before ſhe retired to reſt, and which the patients are expected to buy. The ward is ſcoured thoroughly every ſix weeks, or thereabouts; when thoſe of the patients, whoſe complaints are not of the kind to prevent their uſing bodily exerciſe, aſſiſt the nurſes, which is not to be objected to; but the reſt are aſked to contribute ſomething towards paying them for their trouble, a penny, 2d. or perhaps, 3d. All theſe petty expences take from the *really* poor; and thoſe who are not ſo, or who *dreſs* as if they were not ſo, are not the *real* objects of charity. I then aſked if the Chaplain ever came into the ward; *No*, though three or four had died in the ward in the ſpace of time ſhe had been there. I do not ſuppoſe he would have refuſed, if requeſted to have prayed by them; but ſuch poor and too often ignorant people ſhould be reminded of the care of their ſouls: the charity of inſtructing them in that point ſhould be as much ſuperior to the care of their bodies, as their ſouls are ſuperior to their bodies. It ought undoubtedly to go together. When ſo proper a ſeaſon as that of affliction, to pour in divine truth and ſpiritual conſolation? The admonitions or exhortations of a pious Miniſter might have effect on thoſe who are not in a dangerous ſtate, or who are convaleſcent. It may be ſaid, in ſo large an hoſpital, it would be almoſt impoſſible for one man to go through all the wards. In the name of Chriſtian charity, let two be appointed. They have a noble fund. The Chaplain has 80l. per annum, and a hand-

a handsome house. An additional one, to assist sometimes at least, might think "himself passing rich with 40*l.* a year," or even 20*l.* as he might have some small curracy or Sunday duty, beside. Prayers are read in the chapel every morning, at which those patients who can walk about *may* attend, or they may *let it alone*. No invitation or persuasion is used to them. Prayers sometimes read in the ward. At St. Bartholomew's, part of the charge to the Sisters when chosen, is, "Also ye shall use unto them (the patients) good and honest talk, such as may comfort and amend them." I doubt this is not often done by these Sisters, who are, too many of them, fine dressy ladies. Some little suitable tracts might be laid in the wards, to be read occasionally, by the patients or Sister, to those who were too ill, or unable to read.

At a well-known Infirmary the like fees are paid; and I am sorry to hear of the same negligence in the Chaplain. My sex will not permit my scrutinizing, except when I go purposely to visit any poor women. I only beg to offer these hints to some charitable person or persons among the Governors, who could not be refused admittance (I do not mean the stated times of visitation, when all are *prepared*), and who could with *authority* enquire into these abuses. I say nothing of the gratuities given by the patients' friends to the nurses, which, though ultimately a mischievous practice, as those who have not friends to give may on that account be slighted, because I do not know that it can be prevented, whatever prohibition may be of it; though I know that, in the City Lying-in hospital, the best managed, I believe, of any such charitable institution, the Nurses have refused such gratuities, at least some of them. Suffer me here to introduce a just tribute of praise to its very excellent present Matron, Mrs. Ann Newby.

I have, since I began this, read the two letters in your last Magazine, exculpatory of the London Clergy and others, from the blame of neglecting to visit the workhouses and sick poor of their parishes. I certainly do not mean to cast any upon them. I believe many of them strictly perform their duty: I wish all did. The ward I visited the poor woman in at the Hospital was *Dorcas's*. I do not suppose the Sister and nurses of that ward took more fees and perquisites than the others do; the Sister looked suitable to her office, and was, I heard, tender to the patients. But these fees and perquisites are a *general*, and it may be an *increasing* evil. I know a few months back a well-inclined young woman died in Charity-ward, in the same hospital, and no one gave her spiritual consolation, or reminded her to request it. She was paid for as a parish-pauper, but that ought to have made no difference. I regret much now that I did not visit her in the hospital, as I had done at home in the beginning of her illness; but distance, bad weather, with other avocations, prevented; and I knew too that several of her friends did go to see her, who were very kind to her respecting her bodily wants.

Yours, &c. EUSEBIA.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 17.

"Judge not, lest you be judged."

THE benevolence and humanity of Dr. Lettsom must ensure esteem; and certainly the trouble he has taken to meliorate the condition of the labouring poor must deserve praise, and be grateful to his own feelings; but, in the way of doing good, there is much delicacy required; and while we are zealous in our endeavours to promote an active charity in one particular instance, we should be careful, in the extension of this important Christian duty, not to forget the other Christian branch of charity to others also.

In his Remarks on the Condition of the Children of our labouring Poor, this worthy medical gentleman has, I think, been too partial in confining his subject to the great manufacturing towns of this kingdom, and very particularly so in his comparative view of the new Lanark Mills and those of Holy-well and Manchester.

I have always understood there is great difficulty in the attempt of separating the cause of the evil which a state derives from the immorality and the emasculated condition of the poor, from the important benefits which it derives from the increasing manufactures carried on by these objects of our speculation. That the regulation of the morals and the health of the rising progeny of a state, as conducive to industry and to opulence, demands every attention, it is needless to argue; but let us see the great difficulties which our principal manufacturing towns labour under, such as Birmingham and Manchester,

cheſter, compared with the leſs contaminated primitive and more hardy poor connected with the manufactories of Scotland.

From ſeveral generations paſt, the manufactories of our great commercial towns have encouraged the moſt extenſive employment to the labouring poor; motley groups of individuals from various quarters have been lured to them; the parental ſtock in various particulars originally defective in point of ſtamina, and their progeny of courſe, unhappily tainted with the ſame misfortune; the gleanings of work-houſes from the capital, from many parts of the country, have been thrown into theſe great towns; forſaken children from impure connexions, in whom ſqualid poverty has laid the foundation of many diſorders, and which growing up and ſettling in theſe places have been communicated to a ſucceeding race: this evil is therefore not the preſent growth of our large factories. In Scotland, it is but of late years the manufactures have ſprung up; the ſtamina of their labouring poor is naturally more hardy and leſs corrupted, not having the intercourſe of the Southern provinces; and by recruiting conſtantly from the ſame parental ſource, no wonder that the children at the Lanark Mills have been found more healthy than thoſe of the Engliſh manufacturing towns.

Although the proprietor of the Lanark Mills may deſerve praiſe for his attention to the health of the children employed in his eſtabliſhment, it does not follow that other gentlemen, eminently ſignalized for their enterpriſing ſpirit, induſtry, and abilities, owing to the natural advantages of Mr. Dale *, deſerve a public expoſure and ſtigma.

I think Mr. Bott, of Namwich, in Cheſhire, is highly to be commended, for his denial of an entry into his manufactory; and if the viſit of the benevolent Mr. Neild was only to wreſt from his mill articles of crimination for an expoſure before the public, Mr. Bott has acted very wiſely, by the interdiction of curioſity and intruſive enquiry at his own expence; but there are many other reaſons which may be fairly alledged for this gentleman's refuſal. I am informed, that it frequently happens that many perſons, on gaining admittance to theſe extenſive manufactories, have ſuborned the artiſans from their employers, and in various other reſpects have cauſed much diſorder to the eſtabliſhment.

By the law of the land, it is ordained that theſe factories ſhould be opened to the regular and periodical viſits of Magiſtrates; therefore, by thus expoſing the partial evils of theſe extenſive commercial eſtabliſhments, which few human undertakings of ſuch a vaſt magnitude can be exempt from, where ſuch immenſe numbers of hands are employed, an oblique reflection is doubtleſs caſt on the judicial adminiſtration of the State.

The benevolence and zeal of a patriotic character ſhould recommend itſelf in a more effectual manner than by publicly praiſing one man or ſet of men at the expence of others, equally, and in the fulleſt extent as much deſerving. All memorials for the public good ſhould be circulated through the hands of the civil Magiſtrate or members of the county where the evil exiſts; reforms can thus be more certainly obtained than by innuendo's, which but too generally carry with them the appearance of party conſideration, or other intereſted motives.

CONSERVATOR.

* There is no imputation meant againſt the character of this gentleman on the ſuppoſition of his being a diſſenter of the Church of England: if liberal, indeed, would be a remark of this kind to infer any kind of reproach; but when a panegyrick is derived from party, ſome partiality may very naturally be ſuſpected.

Eſſay on the Cultivation of Oak. *By the Rev.* R. YATES, F. S. A. *Chaplain to his Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital at Chelſea, and Rector of Eſſa, alias Aſhen, in Eſſex.*

(*Concluded from page* 628.)

THE particular arrangement here recommended may be varied according to any peculiarities of ſituation, regard being conſtantly had to the general and moſt important principle of looſening the ground *very deep* previouſly to planting the acorns. By this mode of culture, Oaks may be raiſed in almoſt any ſoil; but, where it is poſſible, a loam, or marl, is always to be choſen. Oaks thrive much the beſt in ſuch earth; and, when aſſiſted by *deep trenching* and *judicious pruning*, attain in few years to an immenſe ſize.

Thoſe who have been accuſtomed to notice the ſlow growth and ſtunted appearance of Oak trees, when denied the aſſiſtance

aſſiſtance of art, and left to themſelves in the common way, would obſerve with aſtoniſhment the vigorous and rapid increaſe of plants under the management now pointed out.

The plants thinned out the firſt three or four years, though not fit to be depended upon for timber, as tranſplanting generally injures very materially the future growth, may be replanted in the intermediate ſpaces between the rows, for the purpoſe of being afterwards removed; or they may be uſefully placed in hedges, or other ſpare and unoccupied ſpots of ground. They ſhould be headed down at the time of tranſplanting, as this operation aſſiſts the proceſs of Nature, in re-producing or remedying any injury the tap-root may have received from the removal: and, if proper attention be given to looſening the ſoil for their reception, and pruning them as they advance, in moſt inſtances an adequate profit will be derived from the labour beſtowed upon them. After a few years, the produce of the timber-plantation will be found very advantageous. The young trees that are to be removed yearly will always find a ready market for a variety of purpoſes, unneceſſary here to enumerate. In addition to theſe advantages, if by this treatment of *deep trenching* previous to planting, and *annual careful pruning* during the growth, timber can be produced in about fifty years, of equal quality, and much ſuperior in ſize, to that which has been above one hundred years growing under improper management, or without the aſſiſtance of cultivation, it will doubtleſs be allowed that a moſt beneficial, if not abſolutely the beſt poſſible method of "raiſing Oaks," is here pointed out and aſcertained.

This method of cultivation may perhaps be thought to occaſion ſo much expence in manual labour as to prevent its being generally adopted. It might perhaps be ſufficient to obſerve, that, if the work be conducted with judgment and economy, the future produce would afford ample returns for all neceſſary expenditure: it ſhould alſo be recollected, that the previous preparation of the ground, and the ſubſequent pruning of the plants, are both to be performed at that ſeaſon of the year when a ſcarcity of work will enable the planter to obtain aſſiſtance upon eaſier terms; with this additional advantage alſo, of providing employment for the labourer at thoſe times when the general ſtate of agricultural buſineſs renders it difficult for him to find maintenance for himſelf and family without charitable relief.

In 1750, at Ingeſtre in Staffordſhire, the ſeat of Lord Chetwynd, ſome plantations were formed and managed in a great meaſure according to the principles here ſtated; and the growth of the plants was ſo uncommonly rapid, and ſo extraordinary, that it could not but attract the notice of all concerned in the conduct of them. The attention to the ſubject, then excited, has been the occaſion and ground of all the obſervations and experiments made from that time to the preſent, the reſult of which is given in this paper.

The extenſive plantations of the late Lord Denbigh, at Newnham Padox, in Warwickſhire, are well known and much admired. The whole has been conducted with great judgment. About a ſquare acre has been employed in raiſing Oaks upon a plan nearly ſimilar to that now propoſed, and affords the beſt and moſt convincing proof of the ſuperior utility and efficacy of ſuch management. Had the Noble Earl been now living, I ſhould have been enabled to have laid before the Society ſome more detailed particulars; that, however, is now impoſſible; this Paper, therefore, in its preſent ſtate, may perhaps be thought not altogether unworthy of notice, as tending to forward the liberal deſigns of the Society, and contributing to the advantage of the Publick, the Author conceiving that the beſt method of raiſing Oaks is aſcertained and ſtated in it.

Should the Society be in any degree inclined to join in this ſentiment, it may perhaps induce them to make ſome alteration in the terms of their propoſal; as, according to the ſtatements made in this Paper, and indeed from what may be ſeen in every part of the kingdom, in the character and appearance of Oaks growing without cultivation, it ſeems aſcertained, that "acorns ſet with the ſpade or dibble, without digging or tillage," can never be depended on to form good timber; and even in the moſt favourable circumſtances of this caſe, the growth will be exceedingly ſlow and precarious. The ſame may be ſaid of "young plants, previouſly raiſed in nurſeries, and tranſplanted;" for, if the tap-root be cut, broken, or in any degree injured, which in

in transplanting it is almoſt impoſſible to avoid, that plant will ſeldom become a vigorous and flouriſhing tree. To form a courſe of experiments on ſuch a plant as the Oak, is not a very eaſy matter. To fulfil explicitly the conditions of the Society, would require a great length of time, and would be attended with conſiderable expenſe, from which future candidates may in a great meaſure be exonerated. The raiſing even one acre in the manner here aſcertained might be productive of great pecuniary advantage, if the facts and experience detailed in this Paper are permitted to prove the inutility of the other two methods, and conſequently to remove the neceſſity of employing ſo much ground upon them, at an expenſe they will never repay.

*** Since this paper was drawn up and ſubmitted to the Society, an ingenious and uſeful work has been publiſhed by Mr. Forſyth, his Majeſty's gardener at Kenſington, in which the ſubject before us is incidentally mentioned; and it is with the utmoſt pleaſure I take the opportunity which this circumſtance affords me of expreſſing a grateful acknowledgment for the ſatisfaction which I in common with all lovers of horticultural purſuits have derived from a peruſal of his excellent Treatiſes, and of bearing this public teſtimony (however feeble) to the uſeful and meritorious character he has eſtabliſhed.

The indefatigable attention given by Mr. Forſyth to the various branches of buſineſs, connected with the conduct and management of gardens and plantations, and the ſcientific manner in which he conducts his numerous experiments, render highly intereſting every obſervation that falls from his pen. To the judgment and aſſiduous inveſtigation of this gentleman we are indebted for important diſcoveries in the economy of Nature reſpecting both fruit and foreſt trees.

Some of his experiments may at firſt ſight appear to afford a reſult different from the principle ſtated in this paper. He apprehends that Nature has the power of re-producing the tap-root of the Oak after it has received an injury. It has not been my intention to aſſert that plants removed from their firſt ſituation will not grow, and in ſome inſtances become ſtrong and vigorous; but only that in general the increaſe will be found comparatively ſlow and precarious; and that, in plantations on an extenſive ſcale, tranſplanted trees cannot be depended upon to ſupply a *rapid* growth of timber.

The ſucceſsful inſtances mentioned by Mr. Forſyth were combined with the two other principles inforced in this paper,—*looſening the ſoil*, and *pruning* the plant; thus aſſiſting to prove the advantages of an attentive cultivation, which is the great object of this little Diſſertation. R. Y.

Mr. Urban, *July* 10.

I HAVE derived no ſmall degree of ſatisfaction in perceiving, through your uſeful miſcellany, that ſome of your Correſpondents have reſumed their inquiries on the migration of birds; a ſubject highly intereſting to the Naturaliſt, and indeed to every common obſerver of the wonderful powers of inſtinct throughout the whole range of animated beings.

I think the Swallow, in the firſt inſtance, ſhould be claſſed with every other bird of paſſage to this iſland; the diſcuſſion concerning their torpid ſtate ſhould be made an after-conſideration, from this obvious reaſon, that about the period of their arrival, with the ſame congenial atmoſphere, there appear to be waſted to us ſeveral other birds well known to Naturaliſts. This year in particular I remarked, that the Nightingale, Cuckoo, White-throat, &c. viſited us with the ſame South-weſterly gale which brought over the Swallow, which I noted on the 2d or 3d of May. I need not obſerve, that if the torpid ſtate of the Swallow may be alledged by ſome Naturaliſts, it might fairly be inferred that the other migrators may in ſome inſtances be compared with this bird.

The ſecond conſideration ſhould be, the compariſon between the apparent flight of one migrating bird with the other; between the Swallow, always on the wing, and the birds of Spray; the wonder muſt therefore increaſe when we reflect on the powers of the ſmall Spray-birds, compared with thoſe of the Swallow in their paſſage from diſtant regions.

The third conſideration ſhould be, on the quality of their food; from whence an inference may be deduced, that impelled by inſtinct they have left thoſe regions which were incongenial to their ſubſiſtence, and ſought the clime at the particular ſeaſon when their food could be abundantly ſup-

plied;

plied; for I believe, without much hesitation, I could venture to say, that most all of our migrators are birds which feed on the worm and the fly; arriving precisely at that period when the whole insect tribe are either leaving their retreats from their torpid state during the cold season, or bursting from their aurelian abode, or crawling in their larva state. How far this may go to prove the clime they have emigrated from, with the correct observation of travellers, I am not competent enough to say; but when we compare the return of the Woodcock with the arrival of the Swallow, we may fairly induce this observation, that the former bird must arrive to us from the inclement regions of the North, where food cannot be obtained; the frozen earth being impervious to his long mandible; the question therefore may be argued, whether, supposing our spring migrators to arrive from the vast South-eastern continent, that throughout the seasons of the year, in those regions, they can find a sufficient supply of food without passing the ocean.

In contemplating the wonderful nature of the migration of birds, it must strike any common observer, when they perceive that in the space of about three days, according to my observation, when the wind in the vernal season has shifted to the South-west, that these birds are seen and heard almost all at the same time; I do not speak of a few straggling vagrant Swallows; now when we conclude that immense flights must arrive in this island to be scattered in every quarter, it seems almost incredible that these birds have never been seen on their wing at the time of their arrival; and more particularly those which are seldom known to be on their wing in the night-time.

How far the diurnal revolution of the globe may operate on their rapid appearance in this country from distant climes, great hesitation must follow, even in the starting such a hint; and as the power of gravity must incontestibly operate on the flight of birds, this known law must counteract their power of subtention; which otherwise might possibly in a very short space of time assist their flight to the congenial clime of their temporary abode.

In respect to the torpid state of the Swallow during the winter season, the experiment of the late Mr. John Hunter is well known to Naturalists; and I have been assured by a Naturalist of considerable repute, that he has frequently, on the sea-coast, near Sandwich, in Kent, observed immense flights of swallows rest on the reeds in the marshes, and it was his opinion they immersed themselves in the mud; but I never could learn they were ever dragged up from this abode. Much doubt must, I think, be affixed to the assertion of their torpid state, and unless the most confirmed fact can be established on this head, the Naturalist should receive the report with the greatest caution. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Temple, July* 10.

I HAVE visited Cambridge during the ceremonies of a Commencement, and find the subject alluded to in the accompanying letter the common topic of conversation. It is addressed to the Heads of houses in the University, who are the usual interpreters of Statutes. The interpretation made was, "that no person, who had practised any trade or profession within the period of six years, could qualify for a degree in Medicine." The Statute itself is inserted in the letter. Your readers will see how the translation agrees with it. Many of the Heads would not sign it; and I could learn but one opinion in the body of the Senate which condemned the decision, as unfounded by the Statute, and as personal to a Graduate, who seems to have done nothing to forfeit his claims to the privileges of the University.

I intend soon to send you some remarks on a Greek Sermon preached by Dr. Parr on the Commencement Sunday. Yours, &c. CRITO.

Address'd to the Master of each College.

SIR, *Cambridge, June* 9, 1804.

THE subject of Mr. Thackeray's degree has occasioned so much conversation in the University, that you will not be surprised, that the determination of the Heads of Houses, at their last meeting, has reached the ears of every member of the Senate. The want of unanimity on that occasion has fortunately afforded time for further deliberation; and I am sure, Sir, that you cannot feel offended, if any thing which I may offer, should induce you to revise your opinion, and, as far as your influence extends, to correct the decision to which I allude.

Before, however, I proceed to discuss the question in debate, I wish to suggest

ſuggeſt the propriety of conſidering the *principles* on which it ſhould be decided.

The Statutes have conferred on the Heads of Houſes two very important privileges: the one, that of interpreting thoſe Statutes, the meaning of which is doubtful; the other, that of making ſuch orders or decrees for the better regulation and diſcipline of the Univerſity, as they may think proper.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary to remark, that ſuch powers as theſe ſhould never be called into action unleſs the neceſſity of interference can be clearly pointed out, and that ſuch privileges ſhould never be exerciſed without the greateſt caution, and the moſt ſerious unimpaſſioned and impartial deliberation. It is of more conſequence to remark, that there is a material diſtinction between them, which has not been ſufficiently attended to. In interpreting a Statute, the objects are or ſhould be, to aſcertain the intention of the perſons who framed it, and the meaning of the terms in which it is conceived. No arbitrary conſtruction therefore of the language ſhould be admitted, nor is the interpretation to be governed by any preconceived opinion of what is right or expedient. The policy of the principle which you are called upon to ſanction, can or ought to have no influence on your opinion of the meaning of the Statute which you are deſired to explain.

In making a decree, the caſe is materially different. There, the policy or expediency of the propoſed alteration is all that is neceſſary to be determined; and if the new regulation be not contrary to any exiſting Statute, its tendency to prevent any ſcandal or offence to the Univerſity, or to promote its better conduct and diſcipline, is a ſufficient reaſon for its adoption.

This is a clear diſtinction between the two modes of proceeding; and with this diſtinction in view, I ſhall have little difficulty in explaining the true merits of the preſent queſtion.

When any member of the Univerſity applies for a degree, there are only three queſtions to be determined. 1ſt. Whether he has complied with the regulations uſually infiſted on; 2d. whether he has violated any Statute; and 3d. whether the penalty for ſuch violation be the refuſal of his degree.

Thoſe perſons who oppoſed Mr. Thackeray's application, accordingly affected at firſt to have diſcovered many anomalies in his conduct, and I may venture to ſay, that you, ſir, have heard many objections confidently advanced, of which the advocates are now aſhamed.

When it was ſhewn, that his reſidence had been ſuch as the Univerſity has conſtantly admitted to be Statutable, that his attention to College duties had uniformly met with the approbation of the Maſter, and that his education, in every School of Medicine which the country affords, had been equal if not ſuperior to that of any of the preſent medical members of the Univerſity; they were reduced to the neceſſity of confining their objections to the violation of a Statute. The practice of Surgery is conceived to be inconſiſtent with the Statute *de Studioſis Medicinæ*, and you are called upon to decide, whether they are juſtified in their opinion or not.

This * Statute enacts, that a ſtudent in medicine ſhould ſtudy the ſcience for ſix (or, as it is uſually conſtrued, for five) years, and it is contended, that the practice of Surgery is incompatible with this regulation.—But as it ſoon appeared, that practiſing Surgeons were very frequently admitted to degrees in medicine, it became neceſſary again to limit the objection to the practice of Surgery during the nine Terms, which the Student is obliged, by a ſubſequent decree †, to reſide.—Now theſe nine terms are about one fifth part of the whole period preſcribed by the Statute; and if the practice of Surgery be inconſiſtent with the ſtudy of medicine for one year, it muſt be ſo for five years, and your interpretation muſt, if it be founded in reaſon, extend to the whole period. In this caſe, though it will include the degrees of many perſons now members of the Univerſity, it will at leaſt not incur the charge of partiality.

But the truth of the matter is, that, in fact, the practice of Surgery is ſo well known not to be incompatible with the ſtudy of medicine, nay, the knowledge of it is abſolutely ſo neceſſary in the education of an accompliſhed Phyſician, that you cannot believe it to have been in the contemplation of the framers of the Statute to provide againſt it—If it had been ſo, they would doubtleſs have inſerted a poſitive prohi-

* Stat. Eliz. Cap. xv. p. 232.

† Ib. Stat. p. 504.

bition,

bition, rather than have left it to be underſtood by implication, and expreſſed their meaning in words, which it requires ſuch ingenuity to explain *.

You will obſerve, ſir, that I have only conſidered the words, "*Sex annos rem medicam diſcet*," and for this reaſon, becauſe I cannot find either in the Statute or the decree any other, to which the propoſed interpretation can poſſibly refer.

When Mr. Thackeray's application firſt became a ſubject of enquiry, I examined the Statutes, in order to determine, what was required of candidates for the degree of Bachelor in medicine, and to diſcover in what Mr. T. had been deficient.—If you, ſir, will make the ſame enquiry, you will be ſurpriſed to find, how much the practice of the Univerſity is at variance with its poſitive inſtitutions. This ſhort Statute ‡ contains five clear and determinate regulations, and though you are now called upon to enforce a reſtriction which it does not contain, you will perceive that one only of theſe poſitive regulations is adhered to, and what is worſe, that it is by the management of the Univerſity and its Officers, that it is rendered impoſſible for a ſtudent to comply with the reſt.—That this aſſertion may not appear to be made without proof, I will examine them in detail.

I. "*Sex annos, &c.*" This period, contrary to all the analogies of language, and to the opinion of the beſt interpreters of our Statutes, is reduced to five years.

II. "*Lectionis Ejus, &c.*" Theſe Lectures are to be given ‖ four days in the week by the Reg. Profeſſor of Medicine, under a penalty of ten ſhillings a day. Conſidering the time at which the Statute was made, the greatneſs of the fine proves ſufficiently the importance attached to the performance of the duty. Yet theſe Lectures the Profeſſor refuſes to give, and the penalty the Vice-Chancellor neglects to inflict.

III. "*Duas anatomias videat.*" Theſe diſſections were formerly made by the Reg. Profeſſor, and the ſtudents in medicine defrayed the expence §. The ſubſequent inſtitution of the Profeſſorſhip of Anatomy has, with ſome colour of reaſon, been thought to relieve the Reg. Profeſſor from this onus. But though the preſent Profeſſor of Anatomy has repeatedly deſired that a certificate of attendance on his Lectures ſhould be required, as a proof of compliance with this part of the Statute, the Reg. Profeſſor has had ſufficient influence to prevent it.

IV. *Bis reſpondeat.*" This, it is well known is not now required, the two Acts having been reduced to one by a diſpenſation obtained from the King. ** But this diſpenſation particularly inſiſts upon the performance of the *opponency*.

V. "*Semel opponet.*" This is uniformly prevented by the Reg. Profeſſor; and, I believe, there is not a ſingle inſtance of an opponency being kept ſince Sir I. Pennington filled the chair.

It appears then, not only that the regulations of this Statute are ſlighted by the Univerſity and its Officers, but that the very perſon, who is the moſt active in preventing its proviſions from being complied with, is the very man, who ſo boldly reſiſts what he pretends to be a violation of it.—But you, ſir, I truſt, will never lend your public influence and authority to the private paſſions and intereſts of any man, nor will you ever under the *form of an interpretation*, conſent to ſanction a decree, ſo unfair in its principles, and ſo partial in its effects.

If indeed you ſhould ſtill be of opinion, that the practice complained of is diſcreditable to the Univerſity and ought to be condemned by authority, whatever I might think of the opinion itſelf, or the arguments by which it is ſupported, I am conſtrained to allow, that ſuch a conviction would be a fair and legitimate ground for making a *decree* to prevent it in future. But then, it muſt be obſerved, that a decree reſpecting the qualifications for a degree aſſumes ſo much the ſhape of a new regulation, that, in obedience to every maxim of Legiſlation, and in compliance with your uniform practice, it can never be allowed to operate againſt

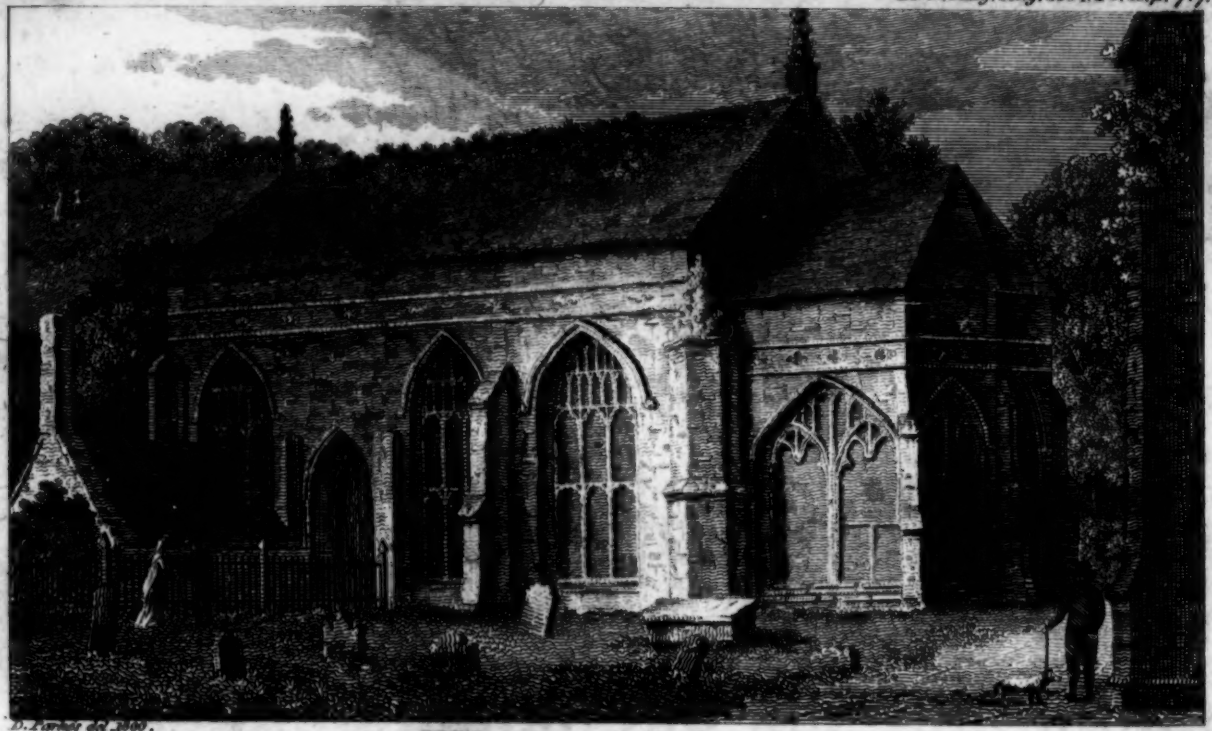
* It has been uſual to inſert the words of the original Statute in the body of the interpretation.—Why this ceremony has been diſpenſed with on the preſent occaſion, I ſhall not attempt to determine.

† *Medicinæ Studioſus ſex annos rem medicam diſcat ejus lectionis auditor aſſiduus: anatomias duas videat: bis reſpondeat ſemel opponat antequam baccalaureus ſit.*

‡ Stat. Eliz. cap. xi. p. 227.

§ Lib. Stat. p. 377. ** Lib. Reg. Lib. Stat. p. 309. †† Vid. Decree 1783, reſpecting B. D. Stat. Eliz. cap. 9.

thoſe,



D. Parker del. 1800.

ST. WENEFREDE'S CHAPEL.

thoſe, who were members of the Univerſity before its promulgation. And though ſuch a mode of proceeding would not ſatisfy the oppoſers of Mr. Thackeray's degree, yet, what is of more importance, it would be agreeable to every acknowledged principle of equity and of juſtice.

On theſe principles alone, I hope this queſtion will be decided; and I ſhall make no apology for calling on you, Sir, to give it the moſt ſerious and attentive conſideration. While you are exerciſing the important privileges conferred on you by the Statutes, you will recollect, that you are alſo the conſtituted guardians of the rights of thoſe, who, as well as yourſelves, have ſworn to maintain them; and you will never forget, that every matriculated member of the Univerſity has rights and privileges as ſacred, as important, and as inviolable, as thoſe which the Heads of Houſes exert, when ſitting in judgment on his caſe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A Member of the Senate.

Mr Urban, *Shrewſbury, Feb.* 21.

IN the ſummer of 1800, I undertook a journey into North Wales, to make drawings and obſervations of ſome curious remains of antiquity, and other romantic beauties peculiar to that principality. My intention for the preſent is to furniſh you with a drawing of the elegant remains of the Chapel of St. Wenefrede, erected over the (formerly) wonder-working fountain at Holy Well, in Flintſhire. The Eaſt end of the Chapel is pentagonal; the windows were elegant, but are moſt now filled up with brick and ſtone. It was formerly a free Chapel in the gift of the Biſhop, but has been uſed many years as a Free School. The length of the Chapel is 52 feet, the breadth about 20 feet. This building nearly joins the Pariſh Church, as may be ſeen by the buttreſs of the Church to the right in the view. The ſpring, or well, which this Chapel covers, boils with vaſt force out of a rock, and is ſaid to throw up twenty one tuns of water every minute; a polygonal well covered with an elegant arch, ſupported by pillars, receives it. The roof is ſuperbly carved in ſtone. On a pendant projection, over the fountain, is the legend of St. Wenefrede. The arch is ſecured with a number of ribs, the interſections of which are united with a ſculpture; ſome are groteſque figures, merely works of fancy; others are compliments to the Stanleys, through whoſe munificence moſt probably the building was erected. There is a painting of the legend againſt a wall which ſupports the roof, but it is much mutilated; over it is the following inſcription:

In honorem Sanctæ Wenefredæ,
V. et Æ.

The legend of the well is briefly as follows:

In the ſeventh century lived Wenefrede, a virgin of noble parents; her father's name was *Theuith*, a potent Lord, who reſided where Holy-well now ſtands; the mother *Wenlo*, of an ancient family in Montgomeryſhire, and ſiſter to St. *Beuno*. The uncle, perceiving great piety, wiſdom, and ſweetneſs of temper in his niece, undertook to ſuperintend her education; having fixed on a ſpot of ground belonging to her father, ſaid to be near the place were the well is, which he made his reſidence. A neighbouring prince, *Cradocus*, ſon of King Alen, having often ſeen the fair Wenefrede, he became much enamoured with her beauty, and determined to gratify his amorous deſires. He made known his paſſion, which was rejected by the virgin with abhorrence. She fled up the hill toward her father's houſe, but was overtaken by Cradocus, who cut off her head with his ſword. Juſtice immediately puniſhed the crime with death, for the impious Cradocus fell down dead, and the earth opening ſwallowed his lifeleſs body. The head of the virgin rolled down the hill, and ſtopped at the ſpot where the well is ſituated, which at that inſtant burſt out with the vaſt force before-mentioned, and which was before a valley of uncommon dryneſs. St. *Benno* took up the head, and offering up his devotions, joined it nicely to the body, which reunited, and the virgin ſurvived her decollation 15 years. She died at Gwytherin, co. Denbigh, where her bones reſted till the time of King Stephen, when after divine admonition they were brought to Shrewſbury and placed in the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul there. A fraternity and guild was eſtabliſhed in honour of the Saint at Shrewſ-

Shrewſbury; it had its common ſeal; in the centre of it a repreſentation of the martyrdom; and round the verge the following inſcription:

Sigillu' co'e fraternitat' beate Wenefride virginis i' ecc'ia p'ce'e cruc' i' cra' monaſter' s'c'i Petri Salopie.

The two great events of her death and tranſlation are ſtill commemorated; the former on the 22d of June, and the latter on the 3d of November.

Her ſanctity, ſays her hiſtorian, was proved by numberleſs miracles after her death. The waters had ſuch a ſanative quality, that all human infirmities met with a cure or relief; the hand-barrows, crutches, &c. ſtill to be ſeen pendent over the well, remain as evidence. The number of pilgrims for many years, I was informed, had decreaſed; ſtill many Catholics and others viſit this fountain; I ſaw ſeveral up to their chins, and with apparent devotion, moving round the well, as it ſeemed, a preſcribed number of times.

The waters, I have no doubt, are endowed with ſuperior qualities as a cold-bath, and have, I believe, been attended with good effect in numberleſs caſes. The ſpring is now made ſubſervient to great and valuable mechanical purpoſes. In its courſe of ſomething more than a mile from its ſource to where it joins the Cheſter Channel, this ſtream works one large corn-mill, four cotton manufactories, a copper and braſs work, and other extenſive concerns. Yet with all this buſtle of mechaniſm, the valley has a truly picturesque appearance; its deep glen, and fine wooded banks, with the venerable Gothic building over the well, claim the attention of every perſon of taſte.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

THE PROJECTOR, N° XXXIV.

"Scitorum plena ſunt omnia." CICERO.

IN a ſmall club of Projectors to which I have the honour to belong, and which aſſembles at a certain houſe admirably adapted for the art of Projecting in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, a very extraordinary piece of news was whiſpered a few days ago, namely, that a learned and ingenious member of our Society had been for ſome time employed on a work entitled, or to be entitled, "*The Hiſtory* and *Biography of* FOOLS." I know not why it was, but certainly this intelligence ſpread an unuſual degree of conſternation among us; and ſome of our number, who had often boaſted of their intimacy with the learned Author of the intended work, ſeemed now to wiſh they had never ſeen his face, or rather, that he had never ſeen theirs. One Gentleman in particular, a very rigid contender for the return of nods, hats, and other modes of ſalutation, and who had juſt complained that this uncommon Hiſtorian had affected not to know him when they met at Sir Joſeph's a day or two ago, now hoped that he had really forgot him.

To what ſpecies of conſciouſneſs theſe alarms may be referred, I ſhall not now examine; I endeavoured to divert them, however, by making farther enquiries into the nature of a work with ſuch an extraordinary title, and by collecting the opinions not only of my brethren who were preſent, but of other friends to whom I imparted the intelligence. But I am ſorry to ſay that all I know at preſent reſts on no better foundation than that of conjecture: the enterpriſing Author himſelf chuſes to act on the reſerve; and I know of no right we have to expect him to diſcloſe particulars which he may not have definitely arranged, and which perhaps will be known ſoon enough when he is pleaſed to announce the appearance of his work, with the ſolemn preface of "This day is publiſhed."

In this uncertainty, all I can furniſh is, that the Gentleman, who has undertaken "The Hiſtory and Biography of Fools," is probably a perſon very far advanced in years; ſuch a work, if confined to the moſt reaſonable compaſs, requiring the labour of the longeſt life. It may alſo be conjectured, that his undertaking is of that vaſt and important kind which does not every day iſſue from the preſs, and which, if well executed, will incline us to wiſh, for his ſake, that it had been publiſhed in times more favourable to the intereſts of literature, with reſpect to the articles of paper and printing, not to ſpeak of engraving, if it ſhould be illuſtrated by portraits of the moſt eminent fools, which I ſhrewdly ſuſpect will be the caſe. But be this as it may; it is the opinion of ſome of our club that ſuch a work cannot be the labour of one man, but that the Gentleman in queſtion merely acts as Editor, after having ſecured the aſſiſtance of a number of learned men, who are not only

men

men of great reading, but have very extenſive acquaintance. Others think that it will not appear at one time, but periodically, in folio volumes, of about a thouſand pages each, to be publiſhed monthly, by which means the whole might probably be compleated in leſs than a dozen years, and, if the chronological order be preſerved, the Author or Authors might in this way be able to include contemporary information ſuited to the nature of the work, whether derived from a continental revolution, or a Brentford election, if two ſuch pieces of folly ſhould happen to be repeated within the time of publication.

But theſe conjectures, which are vague and wholeſale, depend altogether on the *contents* of this work, and upon this ſubject I have not found any two opinions which agree. One thinks that it is intended as a ſpecies of Univerſal Hiſtory; while another, conſidering the ſhortneſs of human life and labour, and how neceſſary it is for the longeſt lives and the moſt induſtrious men to confine themſelves to one object, is of opinion that the Author means to reſtrict his enquiries to his own country; and indeed one gentleman, who pretends to be in the ſecret, inſiſts that this is the fact, but that in conſequence of the recent Union, he may devote an appendix of ten or twenty volumes, according to the encouragement he meets with, to the kingdom of Ireland. It has likewiſe been ſuppoſed that the work is entirely political, and will embrace, beſides a very correct detail of wars, an account of thoſe treaties of *perpetual* peace and amity which occur ſo often in hiſtory; but this I think improbable, becauſe the parties concerned in thoſe events do not ſo properly come under the claſs of beings chiefly intended by the Author, but belong to another, which, as far as I can learn, is not to be the object of his immediate reſearches.

I ought not to conceal that ſome are of opinion the work will be made to have an irreligious tendency; but this, from what I know of the Author, I may venture to refute, that is to ſay, in the ſenſe intended. The only reaſon indeed for the ſuppoſition that he meant to meddle with religious controverſy, and to exalt modern philoſophy, was his being ſeen examining the prints of an eminent collector, for good heads of Chubb, Collins, Tindal, Bolingbroke, Voltaire, Hume, &c. But it is evident that a work like his could not have been complete without ſome account of theſe, and of their diſciples. The *lives* of thoſe men will certainly be intereſting, and the learned Author may have acceſs to good materials in various works already publiſhed. Their *deaths*, however, are ſomewhat veiled in obſcurity, and a man very anxious about them is like one who ſeeks light in the dark ages.

But I ſhall decline any farther notice of theſe ſuppoſes and ſurmiſes; ſince the Author has not thought proper to reveal his plan, I know not why we ſhould induce the publick to expect what he never meant to give. I ſhall, therefore, as a brother Projector, throw out a few hints about what ſuch a work, if undertaken by myſelf, would probably contain; but I ſolemnly warn and caution my readers againſt ſuppoſing that I am writing the puff preliminary for another's work, and particularly againſt expecting that any part of my reveries will be part of the author's plan to whom I allude. If, indeed, the learned Gentleman ſhould incorporate any part of my notions, I ſhall eſteem it no ſmall honour to have contributed to ſo great a *deſideratum* in our biographical hiſtory.

The "Hiſtory and Biography of Fools" is certainly an undertaking which, to anſwer its title, muſt be very voluminous. It will be impoſſible to exclude many of the heroes who have figured in political hiſtory; and, indeed, the maſs of a neighbouring nation come ſo exactly under one of the claſſes of this work, that I know not what excuſe can be made for omitting them, unleſs the failure of paper-mills and printing preſſes. But even if we do exclude political hiſtory, and confine ourſelves to domeſtic biography the extent of the work muſt be very great. In the ſingle article of "perſons of faſhion," there is ſcope for introducing the domeſtic hiſtory of ſome of the moſt conſiderable families in the kingdom; and the writer, whoever he be, will not be perplexed with thoſe endleſs, or rather beginning-leſs genealogies which have perplexed former biographers. Marriages now are conducted with ſo much more reſpect to quantity than to quality, that in a century hence few men of faſhion will be very anxious to know who their grandmothers were.

Another

Another very copious article may be derived from the gaming-table, and its collateral branches, the turf and the lottery. Some of the moſt eminent fools in our time have owed their ſole diſtinction to their eagerneſs in theſe purſuits, and the number of viciſſitudes to which they are expoſed will render their "Lives" very intereſting, while their deaths may be illuſtrated by the diplomas of lunacy ſo frequently and ſo good-naturedly conferred upon them by the college of Coroners. Great care, indeed, muſt be taken in this department, not to confound this ſpecies with another to which they are often cloſely allied, I mean the *rogues*. And here I muſt once for all obſerve, that the diſtinction between rogue and fool is in danger of being totally loſt. The mutual approaches of the two characters have been of late years ſo rapid and congenial, that it is not poſſible to diſcriminate between them with any tolerable accuracy. Whether this may be accounted for by the doctrine of attraction, or by any of the chemical affinities, I ſhall not inquire: it is highly probable, however, that there are certain occult qualities in them which incline to a junction; but whether this be the effect of innate propenſity, or of external impulſe, muſt depend upon a higher knowledge than I can pretend to have of the nature and properties of the precious metals by which they are chiefly influenced. To enter into a chemical ſolution of ſuch queſtions would perplex myſelf without proving very edifying to my readers. All we know for certain, however, is that the proportion of rogue and fool are ſo nicely adjuſted in ſome men, and ſo intimately mixed, and confounded, as to render it almoſt impoſſible to ſay which is the predominant quality, or in what claſs we ought to place the object. Doubtleſs, when ſuch characters come in the way of the learned Gentleman whoſe great undertaking has given riſe to this paper, he will attempt to analiſe them in ſuch a manner as to preſerve diſtinctneſs of claſſification in his work. This will certainly be difficult, but in proportion to the difficulty will be the praiſe due to the progreſs he makes. For my own part, referring to the particular claſs with which I began this paragraph, I muſt ſay, I never yet beheld a gameſter without being extremely puzzled to know whether he was moſt rogue or fool.

Leaving this diſtinction, however, to be attempted by a ſuperior hand, I may farther intimate that, in the progreſs of ſuch a work as we are now conſidering, many queſtions of a general nature will ariſe, which if mixed with the biographical part may paſs with leſs obſervation than they deſerve, or may be, for want of room, and to prevent interruptions, noticed very ſlightly. Theſe, therefore, I would propoſe to throw into the form of "Preliminary Diſſertations," or "Prolegomena." In this way, the "Origin of Folly" may be inveſtigated with a true antiquarian ſpirit, and a very able diſſertation may be prefixed, on the *age* of fools. In nothing are we more perplexed than this. We hear much of young fools and of old fools, but the exact boundaries of theſe have never been clearly aſcertained. If it be true that there is "no fool like an old fool," the ſpecies muſt be diſtinct, and merits a very particular deſcription. Much information on this head may be gleaned from marriage regiſters, ſurveyors' bills, and not a little from the company which frequent the box-lobbies of our theatres. Men who, at the age of ſeventy or upwards, take to the amuſements of matrimony, law-ſuits, or building, or who are the firſt in every public pleaſure that preſents itſelf, may contribute no ſmall degree of intelligence.

Another ſubject proper for a ſeparate diſſertation would be the "Education of Fools." They are uſually ſaid to be taught by Experience; but as far as my obſervation goes, their ſchoolmaſter either neglects his duty, or they have acquired ſuch a degree of contempt for him that they pay no regard to his inſtructions. The number, therefore, educated in this ſchool will not, I am afraid, be ſo great as to diminiſh the ſize of the work intended. I have been aſſured by a very eminent broker, that the buſineſs of the Stock Exchange has been more than tripled ſince it became the faſhion to pay no reſpect to Experience; and he commiſſions me to add, that he will be very happy to aſſiſt the Author of the "Hiſtory and Biography of Fools" by ſubmitting to his inſpection ſundry curious MSS. in his poſſeſſion, in the ſhape of memorandum-books. I take this opportunity therefore, of announcing this aſſiſtance, becauſe on a ſlight inſpection of ſome of my friend's MSS. I am convinced

vinced that the learned Author above-mentioned will find them a moſt prolific ſource of information. My friend can alſo accommodate him with a few portraits for the illuſtration of the work, in this portrait-collecting age; but he ſays that this is a matter of conſiderable difficulty with the artiſts, as the perſonages on his books are different from all other human beings in this reſpect, that they can ſhorten or lengthen their faces in a moſt ſurpriſing manner: and that when an artiſt has been favoured with one ſitting, he has often, when he came to a ſecond, been obliged to uſe a canvaſs one third longer than what he ſketched the outline upon. This, however, with ſubmiſſion to my friend, is not peculiar to the claſs of perſons with whom he is converſant. The ſame phenomenon is viſible on many other occaſions; and I have within theſe few days ſeen ſome very remarkable inſtances of it in a common mob in Piccadilly, whoſe ſupplementary chins were particularly ſtriking.

It may likewiſe be the ſubject of diſcuſſion whether fools are of both ſexes. I know that ſome of my female acquaintance are a little alarmed by the intelligence I conveyed to them, and are of opinion that the Author may perhaps be impertinent enough to meddle with certain domeſtic arrangements which do not belong to his plan. They are particularly alarmed leſt his enquiries into the manufacture of fools ſhould lead him into any improper remarks on parental fondneſs, and eſpecially that branch of affection which ſhows itſelf in never contradicting a child, or denying him any thing he likes. How far theſe fears are well founded, I can have no means of knowing: but, undoubtedly, as the Author of the work ſo often mentioned muſt be led to enquire into the origin of fools, he cannot well avoid a peep into the nurſery, nor, if he purpoſes the propagation of folly, can he avoid going a ſtep farther. But, as to the ſex of fools, I apprehend there may be ſome very intricate diſcuſſion, becauſe I have obſerved that feminine folly has a natural tendency to become maſculine, and few characters of this deſcription have lately been exhibited before the publick who did not take conſiderable pains to unſex themſelves.

I have now thrown out a few hints on this important undertaking. I cannot flatter myſelf that they will be of much ſervice to the Author; nor can I foreſee how far they may influence my right to a niche in his temple of worthies. Perhaps, it is already too crowded; for many will, no doubt, be admitted who have no conſciouſneſs of having made any application, or of deſerving the honour. Some will be ſurpriſed to find themſelves there, and ſome to find that their friends are excluded. Univerſal ſatisfaction is what few authors have the happineſs to give: but ſhould the writer of the "Hiſtory and Biography of Fools" create enemies, either by admiſſions or omiſſions, he may conciliate the favour of a good many by a ſupplementary volume, containing memoirs of thoſe who think themſelves NO FOOLS.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt 5.*

YOUR Correſpondent P. Q. (p. 516) ſays (referring to p 471) "If the old materials of Kirton [Kirkton] on the Hill are put properly together, why is it called an affecting alteration?"

Let me anſwer this queſtion by aſking two of P. Q.—Is it intended that the old materials of Kirkton ſhall be put properly together? Are not the whole of the Chancel and the whole of the Tranſepts with their ſide aiſles devoted to deſtruction? And is it not intended to put a new Tower (partly of the materials of the old one which ſtood in the centre of the Church) at the Weſt end of the Nave?

I heartily concur in opinion with you, Mr. Urban, that the alteration to be made is a very affecting one, to every admirer of our old Engliſh Architecture. And I cannot help wiſhing, that, inſtead of this alteration, the old Church had been permitted to mouldér away under the dominion of Time: and that a ſmaller and convenient Church for the uſe of the inhabitants had been built ſomewhere near to the old one, at a leſs expence than will be incurred by them under this alteration.

The Tower is already taken down; but a good South-eaſt view of the Church, drawn and engraved by Burgeſs before the alteration commenced, is to be purchaſed as part of a ſet of twelve Views of Churches in the Fen Country. I travelled between 40 and 50 miles the laſt week for the purpoſe of taking a South-weſt view of Kirkton, but was obliged to ſubſtitute a man with a pick-axe in his hand for the Tower.

Permit

Permit me, Mr. Urban, before I take my leave of you, though not one much given to the monking mood, to say a word in favour of the Monks, which occurs to me from seeing the vicarage Church of Kirkton, and many other of the splendid vicarage churches in that and other parts of the kingdom. It is impossible to believe that the revenues of these men were in an extraordinary degree applied to idle luxury and selfish sensuality, when we observe that, in this and many other places, more money than the value of the fee simple of their interest in the place must have been expended in raising and decorating the house dedicated to the worship of God. We cannot charge our modern impropriators of churches, either lay or ecclesiastical, with such a waste of their money. On the contrary, they are almost every where willing to concur in alterations like that above spoken of, in order to save their pockets. Can any of your Correspondents inform us what is to be done by the impropriator of Kirkton, as a compensation for the discharge of his estate from the maintenance of of Kirkton chancel? Subjects like this demand the public attention. The good derived from the dissolution of Monasteries under Henry VIII. was accompanied with many most scandalous abuses; and the impropriators, who are the Monks let loose of the present day, seem very willing to benefit from them.

Yours, &c. E. B.

Fort Edward, near Dungannon, July 28.

Mr. Urban,

HAVING a few months ago introduced the Cow-pock infection into my neighbourhood, which is extremely populous, by inoculating the children of a few of my most rational neighbours, and the only one of my own who had not had the Small-pox; from a wish that it should become general, I sent a notice to the Chapel, &c. that I would give up one day in the week to inoculate such as were brought to me for that purpose; but not one has since applied, owing, I believe, to the suggestion of a female gossip, that "the Cow-pock brings on the scurvy." I beg to know, through the channel of your useful publication, whether there is any foundation for such a report?

Yours, &c. L.

Mr. Urban, *August 6.*

WE beg to communicate to the publick, through the medium of your Miscellany, the result of the late subscription edition of Chatterton's Works, for the benefit of his sister, Mrs. Newton.

After using every endeavour for two years, it was found that the number of Subscribers were not sufficient to defray the expences of the proposed edition; when the Editors entered into an engagement with Messrs Longman and Rees, who, on having the work secured to them, undertook to print it at their own expence, and to allow Mrs. Newton 850 copies *gratis*, for her own Subscribers, with a reversionary interest of 50 copies on the sale of every succeeding edition.

The following is a statement of the accounts.

Dr.

		£	s	d
	Monies received, for copies sold to subscribers,			
35	at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* each -	55	2	6
159	Copies sold to subscribers, through the hands of booksellers at 1*l.* 8*s.* ea.	226	17	6
16	Copies presented to contributors			
97	Copies for sale in the hands of Messrs. Longman and Rees			
26	Copies for sale in the hands of Mr. Debrett			
17	Copies delivered to subscribers, and not yet paid for			
350		£ 282	0	0

Cr.

	£	s	d
Cash paid Mrs. Newton as per receipt given	30	0	0
Cash paid Mrs. Newton as per receipt given	154	15	0
Cash paid Mrs. Newton's executors, for the benefit of Miss Newton	96	1	0
Cash allowed a bookseller, extra, on subscribing for 12 copies	1	4	0
Incidental expences, from the purchase of books, postage, carriage, &c.—Mr. Southey The same—Mr. Cottle			
	£ 282	0	0

When the 128 copies, now in the hands of Booksellers, are sold, and the 17 Subscribers have paid for their copies,

ples, it will produce about 200*l.* in addition to the above.

It will afford the Subſcribers much pleaſure to learn that Mrs. Newton lived to receive 184*l.* 15*s.* from the profits of her brother's works, which ſupported her in the decline of life, when (as ſhe expreſſed it) ſhe would otherwiſe have wanted bread.

Mrs. Newton having appointed, by will, two highly reſpectable Gentlemen as her Executors, and as the undertaking is now brought ſo nearly to a concluſion, the Editors have thought it proper to transfer the buſineſs to thoſe Gentlemen, who have kindly undertaken to ſuperintend this, and ſome other affairs, for the benefit of Miſs Newton, the niece, and only ſurviving relative of Chatterton.

ROBERT SOUTHEY,
JOSEPH COTTLE.

Mr. URBAN, *Great Grimſby, July* 28.

I SHOULD eſteem it a great favour if your Correſpondent Mentor (or any other of your Correſpondents) who has often afforded valuable information on legal ſubjects, would ſtate his opinion on the following caſe:

My father about 50 years ago was poſſeſſed of a valuable copyhold eſtate in the county of Glocester, which was forfeited entirely in conſequence of not paying a trifling fine or quit-rent. It is well known that if a copyholder *refuſes* payment of his rent, it is a forfeiture of his copyhold. But as this neglect was occaſioned entirely by the fine or quit-rent never having been demanded of my father, and by my father's guardians (for he had been long a minor) never having informed him that it was due, it ſhould ſeem that the eſtate was not juſtly forfeited.

Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 9.

OBSERVING an enquiry in your laſt month's Magazine reſpecting the family of Dr. Heylyn, you will oblige a Correſpondent by inſerting the incloſed information.

Pentre Heylyn in the county of Montgomery was the ſeat of the Heylyns. This name in the Britiſh language ſignifies a Cup-Bearer; and they were hereditary Cup-Bearers to the Princes of Powis-Land, from whom they deſcended in a direct line by Grono ap Heylyn, who, in the reign of King Edward I. was commiſſioned by Llewellyn, the laſt Prince of Wales, to treat with the Commiſſioners of the ſaid King about a final peace. This family poſſeſſed their ſeat at Pentre Heylyn until A. D. 1687, at which time Rowland Heylyn, alderman of London, died without iſſue male, and ſo the ſeat was transferred into the family of Counſellor Niccols, who married Rowland Heylyn's daughter, who was an heireſs, and whoſe grand-daughter, Mary Niccols of Highgate in the county of Middleſex, married Col. William Congreve, of the foot-guards, grand-father to the preſent Major-General William Congreve, of the Royal Artillery, now reſiding at Charlton, near Woolwich, in Kent, who has in his poſſeſſion the portraits of Rowland Heylyn and his wife, Counſellor Niccols and his wife, (their ſon and daughter), —— Niccols eſq. of Highgate (*who was an eminent Turkey Merchant*) and his wife, and Mary Niccols their daughter, who married Col. William Congreve; alſo their deſcendants; in all, ſeven generations.

The ſaid Rowland Heylyn was ſheriff of London in the laſt year of King James I. A. D. 1624; after this he in the reign of King Charles I. did at his own coſt publiſh a Welſh Bible in a ſmall volume, the Practice of Piety in Welſh, and a Welſh Dictionary.

Henry Heylyn, gentleman, was ſon to the brother of the ſaid Rowland Heylyn. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Clampard of Wrotham in Kent, and by her had Peter Heylyn, afterward D. D. and chaplain to King Charles I.; in whoſe cauſe he ſuffered much for his loyalty. Dr. Heylyn was born Nov. 29, 1600, and died 1663, and was buried in St. Peter's, Weſtminſter, of which church he was prebendary. He left behind him four children out of eleven which he had by Letitia, daughter of Thomas Highgate, of Hayes, co. Middleſex, eſq.

Dr. Heylyn had an elder brother named Edward, who had before him married another daughter of the ſaid Thomas Highgate. Edward Heylyn lived at Minſter Lovel in Oxfordſhire, and was father to Henry Heylyn, eſq. a Juſtice of the peace for that county, and a Colonel and excellent commander in the army of King Charles I. and in all reſpects a moſt accompliſhed gentleman.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *August 5.*

THOUGH I will not pretend to enter into a diffuſe account of the Queen's bounty, and for the ſatisfaction of minute enquirers would refer them to Burn's Eccleſiaſtical Law, and to the directions appended to Bacon's Liber Regis; yet your Correſpondent and others may not think the following particulars unworthy attention.

The tenths and firſt-fruits are veſted in the funds; and any diſcharged livings may be augmented by ſubſcription, if ſuch ſubſcription be two hundred pounds, and if the benefice to be augmented do not exceed 45 pounds *per annum* in the books of the Governors.

There are alſo many which ſtand in their books under thirty pounds *per annum*, and theſe are augmented by lot; and a miſtaken opinion is circulated that it is in the power of any of the Governors to favour this or that particular church.

The money obtained either by ſubſcription or by lot remains in the hands of the Treaſurer at an intereſt of two *per cent*, till a purchaſe of lands or tithes can be obtained; and the ſurplus of intereſt goes toward the augmentation of the fund, and not to the emolument of the Treaſurer.

The extreme caution with which titles are admitted has been invidiouſly imputed to a wiſh of withholding the appropriated ſums; but though the parties who are to examine the titles are not intereſted in the diſpoſal of ſuch ſums, yet it muſt be acknowledged, that there is now and then unneceſſary delay, and at other times the objections have been haſtily or inadvertently framed; an evil, perhaps, inſeparable from the preſſure of multifarious buſineſs.

In eſtimating the value of livings to be augmented, nothing is admitted which is uncertain. No regard is paid to ſurplice-fees, or precarious beneſactions.

The ſuperior good fortune of ſome places above others has given riſe to ill-founded ſurmiſes.

If a donative be augmented, the Patron of ſuch donative muſt conſent, and the church or chapel becomes ſubject to the juriſdiction of the Ordinary, and is a benefice; from which laſt circumſtance very improper conſequences have reſulted, for they ought to have been holden as Perpetual Curacies.

If the Legiſlature, in paſſing the Act which makes them beneficial, meant all that the Canoniſts and Civilians ſuppoſed, it was an unjuſtifiable diminution of the benignity of Queen Anne, and gave great power to ill-natured Patrons.

In the preſent day the following hardſhip happened. A. was poſſeſſed of a benefice rated in the King's books; he has a ſmall benefice offered him, which had the Queen's bounty; he goes to the Patron of the larger benefice to beg leave to reſign, and to be re-admitted; the Patron ill-naturedly refuſes, and he loſes the latter. Such is the wiſdom of one part of the Curates' Act; and indeed the Clergy are like the hare with many friends, or at leaſt they have no indulgence granted them without an alloy of barbarity. Under the laſt Reſidence Act, a perſon has loſt a living becauſe the Dioceſan would not grant him leave of abſence, though he teaches a ſchool, and ſerves a perpetual Curacy. He does not reſide upon the Curacy, but he reſides in the pariſh adjoining. If a man be only a nominal Schoolmaſter, and that might eaſily be aſcertained, he ought not only not to be excuſed from reſidence, but he deſerves to be ſent to Newgate. And the mention of ſchools leads me to remark, that, whatever reformation may have taken place in the inſtance alluded to in your Magazine, there are unnumbered inſtances of ſhameful abuſes, inſomuch that it is really difficult in the country at large to find a good ſeminary. Some maſters are able, and many are very ignorant. I believe there is a certain place in an inland county where a *ſoi diſant* Clergyman keeps a ſchool, who not many years ago offered himſelf to a vender of cloth and ready-made cloaths as a working Tailor. If the power of the Ordinary over all ſchools, except mere petty ſchools, were revived and enlarged, much miſchief might be prevented; but power that is grown obſolete in the exerciſe approaches to annihilation.

Yours, &c. PHILOMUSUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-Houſe, July 26.*

IN anſwer to a Correſpondent (in your laſt Number) who refers to me in his queries reſpecting Iriſh Peers, &c. I beg leave to inform him, that Sir Walter Sinnot has authoriſed me to ſtate, that when he was High Sheriff of

of the county of Armagh, in the year 1782, he received the honour of knighthood from the Marquis of Buckingham, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

I apprehend that through an error of the preſs, or from miſinformation, in the liſt of members of the Dublin Society, he is yclep'd a Baronet.

Yours, &c. ANTHONY SINNOT.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 8.

A GREAT number of counterfeit dollars having found their way into circulation, it may be neceſſary to caution the publick againſt taking them, and to point out the difference between the counterfeit and good dollar. The Spaniſh dollars, entruſted to Mr. Boulton to re-coin, amounted to 2,500,000l.; theſe were of different ſizes in their original ſtate, ſome of them a quarter of an inch in diameter larger than the others. In re-coining theſe Mr. Boulton judged it expedient to have them ſtruck in a ſteel collar; in conſequence of which all the pieces in that coin were perfectly round when re-coined, and preciſely of the ſame diameter. Previous to this proceſs, the Spaniſh dollars, though of various ſizes, were nearly of a weight; thoſe of the larger diameter were of courſe thinner than the ſmall diameter. From the great difference in their ſizes, it was thought neceſſary to aſſort them into three claſſes, namely, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, for the purpoſe of diſtinguiſhing the true from the bad. Mr. Boulton then directed a gage-plate to be made, the dimenſions of which perfectly fit either No. 1, 2, or 3. The manner in which the dollars are meaſured by this plate, is either horizontally or vertically. The plate meaſures the circumference, the thickneſs and the diameter. The publick may be able to judge of the difference between the counterfeit dollars, of which there are two ſorts, and the good one, by the following ſtandard of weight: The good dollar, re-coined by Mr. Boulton, upon the average weighs 416 grains; while the thickeſt of the counterfeits only weighs 375 grains; and the thinneſt not more than 310; conſequently it will be ſeen that there is a difference of 35 grains leſs than the good dollar in the thickeſt, and 100 grains in the thinneſt. This is a ſure criterion by which the publick may eaſily diſcover the difference between the bad and the good. It is the intention of Mr. Boulton to make a great number of the gage-plates for the uſe of the publick, which he has already begun, but they are not yet completed for ſale. We have no doubt that, when they are ready, the two modes of trial will enable the publick to detect the falſe dollar from the good, and thereby prevent impoſition. It may be neceſſary further to obſerve, that the edges of the true dollars are perfectly flat; while thoſe of the falſe and counterfeit ones are not ſo, having a rim down the middle of the edge, which may be plainly diſtinguiſhed by a glaſs. Mr. Boulton has taken uncommon pains to detect the forgery; and it is from a wiſh to protect the publick from impoſition, that he has been induced to iſſue the gage-plates.

Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 9.

IN your laſt, p. 625, I was ſtruck with an optical query, by WNDR, relating to a difficulty of diſtinguiſhing colours, and particularly the ſhades of green and brown. I wiſh I could give the writer any ſatisfaction in regard to the *cauſes* of this defect of ſight, which, in fact, is the object of his query; but, though unable to do this, I am willing to think he will not be diſpleaſed to be referred to a ſimilar caſe, recorded in The Memoirs of the Literary Society of Mancheſter, vol. V. p. 1; an extract from which I find among my papers to the following purport. "I take my ſtandard idea of green from graſs; this appears to me very little different from red. The face of a laurel leaf is a good match to a ſtick of red ſealing wax; and the back of the leaf anſwers to the lighter red of wafers: a decoction of bohea tea, ale, &c. which others call brown, appears to me green. Green woollen cloth to me reſembles a red ſoil juſt turned up by the plough. I have ſeen ſpecimens of crimſon, claret, or mud, which were very nearly alike." To the above I ſhall add, that the caſe juſt cited perfectly agrees with what I have often heard myſelf related in the family of a noble Duke, who labours under the ſame difficulty of diſtinguiſhing colours, particularly greens and reds; and I believe his Grace's younger brother is ſtill another inſtance that might be cited. It is not in my power

power to say whether any adequate reason has been assigned for such a defect of vision; was any such discoverable, I scarce know any body more capable of investigating the matter philosophically than the two noblemen alluded to; but as I never heard them attempt to account for it, I believe it would be useless to refer to them, and I would particularly refrain from doing it publicly without necessity. I shall conclude with one anecdote, which I hope it will be no offence against good manners or decorum to record upon such an occasion, as so very applicable to the subject. One day, when the noble Duke was in the King's dressing-room at St. James's, the conversation happening to turn upon this defect in the sight of his Grace and his brother, it was asked, whether it was not attended with inconvenience; when, upon the Duke's answering in the negative, his Majesty reminded him of an event, long past, and almost entirely forgotten, namely, of his having nearly made a most important mistake in Germany, when, being Aid de Camp to his father, he was upon the point of delivering an order to a wrong regiment, through the difficulty of distinguishing a green from a red facing. I have nothing more at present to offer upon this subject. From the instances above, it will be seen that your Correspondent's case is by no means a singular one. Vision itself is so curious and delicate an operation, and dependent upon such nice organs, that it would seem much more wonderful that so many should perfectly agree in the discernment of objects, than that there should be a few such partial deviations from the common mode of seeing, to be met with among the great mass of mankind.

Yours, &c. H. D.

Mr. Urban, *August* 9.

I KNOW of no medium, through which to convey the subjoined queries to the publick, more respectable than your Miscellany. Your insertion of them, in the hope that they may be thought worthy the attention of some of your many intelligent and communicative correspondents, will be an obligation conferred upon

Yours, &c. Clericus Eboracensis.

What, if any, are the particulars that remain to this day, of Thomas Savage, who, I believe, was the sixth son of *Thomas Savage* (who died in 1635), Viscount *Rock Savage*, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord *Darcy*, and brother to John Savage, Earl of *Rivers*, who died in 1654? At what age did Thomas Lord Rock Savage die? Did he leave any will? If he did, where is it to be met with?

Mr. Urban, *August* 10.

TO bring the knowledge of Ornithology tolerably near to systematic perfection, it is necessary that the Sportsman should act in coalition with the Historian of Nature. It is the former who must bring the specimens under the observation of the latter; and it is the latter who must record the distinctions in the specimens.

It is the joy of the active gunner to range the country all the morning in search of sport; and it is the office of the learned Naturalist to examine in the evening the various species of birds that his colleague has laid before him. By such a coalition the human powers both of body and mind are brought into active unison for the promotion of science.

Too generally is the Shooter's loaded net tossed into the larder, and the contents of it consigned to the operations of the cook, without any particular observation being made on the *varieties* in the victims. That is a point the Sportsman cares little about, so as he has but levelled with the ground a considerable number of heads; and the greater that number is, so much the higher is the exultation he feels in the success of the day. He boasts, perhaps, that he has killed twenty cocks; but he does not inform his friends how many varieties of the *Scolopax* are included in that number. It is therefore necessary that another person should investigate that point; and fortunate is it for the curious when there happens to be at the Sportsman's elbow a man capable of examining, delineating, and describing any uncommon birds that may have been shot; but, as this lucky conjunction does not often occur, it is not surprising that the Ornithology of Britain is not yet compleatly elucidated.

The day so anxiously anticipated by the gunners is now approaching; and doubtless, Mr. Urban, there are many gentlemen of that description in the number of your readers. I therefore request you, Sir, by inserting this letter, to afford me the opportunity of desiring them to particularly observe how many

many *varieties* of the Partridge, and of the Woodcock, they bring down this ſeaſon. The kingdoms of England and of France are ſo extremely near each other, that I cannot but think the Red-legged or French Partridge muſt ſometimes be found here*, eſpecially in the counties immediately oppoſite to France. If any gentleman ſhould happen to kill a partridge of this kind, he would oblige ſeveral Ornithologiſts if he would favour you with an authenticated communication of the fact.

The publick are obliged to S. K. (p. 513) for the publication of G. N.'s intereſting letter concerning the charming village of Thorp-Arch, as it is a place well worthy of becoming better known; yet, were it to be reſorted to by too many ſtrangers, large families would find extreme difficulty of obtaining a ſufficient ſupply of freſh proviſions there; and invalids would ſcarcely be able to procure the nicer articles of food proper for a debilitated ſtomach. Country-people are ſo fond of carrying or ſending their commodities to large towns, that perſons reſident in remote villages (eſpecially if ſtrangers), are in danger of ſuffering ſtarvation, unleſs they either pay a moſt exorbitant price on the ſpot, or take the trouble of ſending to a market-town; and Tadcaſter being three long miles from Thorp-Arch, this is a great inconvenience to perſons who have not many ſervants and horſes. I do not mean to ſay that this is an objection peculiar to Thorp-Arch, for it is one that applies to Buxton, and many other places in like ſituations.

Let A. (p. 635) cauſe all the bones that have belonged to joints ſerved at his table to be flung on his lawn, and when he ſees them covered with ants let them be thrown into a veſſel of boiling water; after which ſubmerſion, lay them on the lawn again, in order to allure more to deſtruction, though bones that have been immerſed ſeveral times will not attract ſo many as thoſe which have been picked recently. Let A. perſevere in this method as long as the ants continue to come abroad, and about Chriſtmas deſtroy the hillocks. S. F. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 10.

A Gentleman of my acquaintance has made ſeveral obſervations on the Leech-worm. He kept one ſeveral years for the purpoſe of a weather-glaſs. If theſe obſervations be worth inſerting in your Miſcellany, they are at your ſervice.

"A phial of water, containing a Leech, I kept in the frame of my lower ſaſh chamber-window; ſo that when I looked in the morning I could know what would be the weather of the following day.

"If the weather proves ſerene and beautiful, the Leech lies motionleſs at the bottom of the glaſs, and rolled together in a ſpiral form. If it rains, either before or after noon, it is found crept up to the top of its lodging, and there it remains till the weather is ſettled. If we are to have wind, the poor priſoner gallops through its limpid habitation with amazing ſwiftneſs, and ſeldom reſts till it begins to blow hard. If a remarkable ſtorm of thunder and rain is to ſucceed, for ſome days before it lodges almoſt conſtantly without the water, and diſcovers uncommon uneaſineſs, in violent throes and convulſive-like motions. In the froſt, as in clear ſummer weather, it lies conſtantly at the bottom. In ſnow, as in rainy weather, it pitches its dwelling upon the very mouth of the phial.—What reaſons may be aſſigned for them, I muſt leave philoſophers to determine; though one thing is evident to every body, that it muſt be afflicted in the ſame way with that of the mercury and ſpirits in the weather-glaſs; and has, doubtleſs, a very ſurpriſing ſenſation, that the change of the weather, every day before, makes a viſible alteration upon its manner of living.

Perhaps it may not be amiſs to note, leſt any of the curious ſhould try the experiment, that the Leech was kept in a common eight-ounce phial-glaſs, about three-fourths filled with water, and covered on the mouth with a bit of linen-rag. In the ſummer the water is changed once a week, and in the winter once a fortnight. This is a weather-glaſs which may be purchaſed at a very trifling expence, and which will laſt I do not know how many years." Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 18.

IN the natural hiſtory of Swallows, the following fact may be depended on. Many years ago, being at a neglected ſeat of a noble family in North-Britain, and walking upon the terrace

* They are common in Suffolk. EDIT.

which overlooked an old-fashioned garden, in which was a neglected pond overgrown with reeds, I observed a great many Swallows (I believe of the kind called *Hiparia*, or such as build in holes dug in sand banks by the sides of rivers) fluttering over this pond. The reeds might rise about a foot or two above the surface of the water; on these the Swallows perched, to the number of ten or twelve, and, huddling towards the top of the reed till their weight bent it down, plunged all at once into the water, and disappeared. Whether they did not rise again in another part of the pond, as the surface was all in motion from their frequent plunging in, I cannot confidently say; I can only say, I saw them frequently descend into the water in the manner here described, without perceiving them to rise again. It was about sun-set, in a fine evening toward the end of September, when the Swallows generally disappear.

Yours, &c. J. M. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Woodstock, Aug.* 10.

ABOUT the beginning of last April, I solicited the correspondence of Naturalists in every part of the kingdom, on the appearance of the Swallow tribe in their respective neighbourhoods; in order, if possible, to ascertain whether they migrated, or remained torpid with us, during the winter.

It struck me, that, if they should be generally seen in the maritime counties before they were noticed in the interior parts of this island, it would be a plausible argument at least for the hypothesis of their migration: on the contrary, if they appeared as early inland, as on the sea-coast, it would be a presumptive evidence of their lying torpid in the nearest convenient retreats to the place where they breed; since it must require some time to reach the interior, on the supposition that they came from the continent.

Though my ideas were communicated through the medium of a single Newspaper only, I have (by the kind co-operation of Mr Urban) to acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of several very valuable remarks and observations on the subject of the *hirundines*, from persons of high attainments in the delightful study of Nature; and I am more and more convinced, that a mass of facts may still be produced from the co-operation of numbers, which, if it does not amount to decisive evidence on this interesting, but mysterious subject, will, at least, remove some obscurities in which it has for ages been involved.

I therefore, most respectfully entreat my former obliging and intelligent Correspondents to continue their remarks, and to favour me with any further well-authenticated observations on the time and manner of the *appearance*, *disappearance*, and peculiar *habits* of the *hirundines*, distinguishing each species respectively; and I trust, from the extensive circulation of your Magazine, and its being a favourite work with the learned and the inquisitive, that I shall obtain a new accession of correspondents from this address, to which I have no doubt, from your well-known love of science, you will be happy to give publicity.

Communications (post paid) on the subject referred to, in which all Naturalists feel a mutual interest, will receive the most respectful attention; and due acknowledgments will be made to each obliging contributor, as soon as I find myself enabled to lay any satisfactory results before the public.

Yours, &c. W. MAVOR.

P. S. I would earnestly recommend it to Naturalists, to watch the congregating and disappearance of the different species of Swallows this approaching autumn; and in particular to observe toward what quarter they direct their flight.

Mr. URBAN, *Near Bradford, May* 28.

IN communicating to the publick (vol. LXXIII. p. 28) my mode of preserving and managing Bees, I thought I had been so clear and explicit in describing my apparatus, that no Apiarian at least could possibly mistake my meaning; but I find your Correspondent Fidelis (p. 319) desires a further explanation of the term *Imp*, which I made use of.—If Fidelis will cut five or six inches from the rim or bottom of an old hive, he may form a tolerable idea of what the country-people here call an *Imp*, or Lift, or Wreath (its proper technical name I am not acquainted with); and if he will then fix on it a board of well-seasoned wood (the boards of an old tea-chest are very proper for the purpose) prepared as directed in my last, and use it as there likewise directed, he would find the advantage

advantage of it. In proof of this, I will give you the reſult of my own experience, a reſult which may, perhaps, aſtoniſh Fidelis and ſome other of your Apiarian Correſpondents. But I muſt previouſly obſerve, the ſummer of 1802 was ſo wet, cold, and unſettled in this hilly country, that though I had numerous ſwarms, yet none of my ſtock could procure ſufficient ſtore to maintain themſelves through the winter; and that, when I examined them about Michaelmas, I found them ſo poor, that I was obliged out of compaſſion, though reluctantly, to apply the ſuffocating match to ſeveral, to preſerve them from the horrors of a lingering death. I pitched upon four to preſerve, which I ſhall thus diſtinguiſh:

No. 1 an old ſtock weighed	-	14lb.
2 ditto	ditto	-	12
3 a ſwarm	ditto	-	15
4 ditto	ditto	-	12

To attempt to preſerve theſe might ſeem to many a *forlorn hope*; but I attempted it, and ſucceeded, and at a trifling expence too, viz. of 4 lbs. of coarſe ſugar each, made into a ſyrup with beer, and given partly in autumn and partly in the following ſpring; and though in the ſpring I found them very weak, yet they afterwards amply repaid my care and expence. About the middle of June obſerving No. 1 to be full of Bees and not to ſwarm, and ſuſpecting the cauſe to be want of Queens, (which I afterward found to be the caſe), as the ſeaſon was favourable for collecting honey, I immediately removed the ſmall Imp, and ſubſtituted in its place a very large one, prepared as the other, with the addition of a glaſs fixed behind, which made it appear as a double hive, and which for diſtinction ſake I will call the upper and under hive. The others I treated in the ſame manner as they filled; but Nos. 3 and 4, being only partially filled with combs the preceding ſummer, were much later. About three weeks after, obſerving through the glaſs that No. 1 had filled the under hive, I removed it, (giving them an empty one in return), and had the pleaſure to take from it 20lbs. of the pureſt and fineſt honey. In a fortnight after, I took the 2nd under hive, and got from it 15 lbs. more of the like pure honey; and, not content with this, I drove them, about the 20th of July, out of the upper hive into the combs of one I had deſtroyed the preceding autumn, and from that alſo I took 20 lbs. of good honey, though not ſo fine as the other; ſo that No. 1 yielded me by means of my management 55 lbs. of honey. No. 2 I treated in the ſame manner, and it yielded me 50 lbs. From Nos. 3 and 4 I only took the under hives, leaving them the upper ones for winter ſtore, and they yielded me 40 lbs. more. Thus the whole produce of my Apiary, conſiſting of 4 ſtocks, was the laſt ſummer 145 lbs. of honey, and 6 lbs. of wax, and which, if I had ſold it at the price current here, would have produced as follows:

Honey 145 lbs. at 1s.	. . .	7	5 0
Wax 6 lbs. at 2s. 6d.	. . .	0	15 0
		£8	0 0

But I do not keep Bees for profit, only for pleaſure; and am happy when I can preſent my friends with the nectareous produce of my Apiary. The 10th of laſt March (which was the firſt day my Bees began to labour this ſpring), I obſerved No. 3 and 4 ſent forth a flight of young ones; and though from the 16th of March to the latter end of April they ſcarcely ever could labour at all, yet they are now full of Bees, have ſent forth Drones, and ſeem ready for ſwarming; and this may convince Fidelis, that, though they do not fly abroad in cold vernal weather, they are not torpid, as he ſuppoſes; but, where they are well ſtocked with proviſions, are employed in rearing and foſtering their young. When they are poor in ſweets, they neither begin to breed ſo ſoon, nor increaſe ſo faſt. I know not what Fidelis means by the expreſſion, "their thighs loaded with the golden harveſt:" if by it he means the honey-harveſt, he is under a miſtake; for their honey they collect with their little lambent tongues into a bag in their cheſt, and from thence depoſit it in their cells. On their thighs they carry home various ſubſtances, generally thyme or farina (*cerea thymo plena*, as Virgil ſays), collected from the ſtamina of flowers, and which they make uſe of to feed their young while in a maggot-ſtate; ſometimes they carry home wax wherewith to make their combs; ſometimes a gummy ſubſtance, with which they cloſe up every crevice in their hives; and ſometimes a different ſubſtance from all theſe, wherewith they ſeal up the full-grown maggots in the cells till they be perfected into

into Bees and Drones. A careful obſervation may eaſily diſtinguiſh each of theſe ſubſtances as they carry them in. Whence they collect the three laſt, I never could find; nor, as far as I know, has it been aſcertained by any Naturaliſt. PHILOMELISSUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 14.

THE utility of thoſe periodical works of criticiſm to which the publick has now been ſo long familiarized under the name of Reviews, is, when they are properly conducted, or at leaſt to judge from their common reception, generally acknowledged to be very great. They enable their reader to judge whether or not ſuch a new publication as invites his notice by a ſpecious title be really worth his purchaſe. In addition to which, they furniſh him with as much information as he wants concerning ſuch ſubjects as he has not made the particular object of his ſtudy; and which yet no liberal-minded man ſhould be entirely unacquainted with. Beſides, in regard to works of ſmaller bulk, by their numerous and judicious extracts, they ſometimes communicate all that is valuable in the book itſelf. By all theſe means, at an eaſy expenſe of time and money, they place their reader upon a par with his contemporaries both in point of general and particular knowledge; certainly a great and very deſirable advantage.

However, as perhaps there is no human inſtitution which is not open to objections on one ſide or other, ſo it has been ſaid, that though this be the proper end of a Review, abſtractedly conſidered, yet, if we aſk the habitual readers of them for their honeſt judgment on the real ſtate of the caſe, we ſhall frequently be told, that, as to the utility of enabling them to paſs a few hours agreeably in the peruſal of them on the firſt days of their appearance, they ſhall never pretend to deny it. But, from the particular bias, not to ſay glaring partiality, which more or leſs forcibly ſtrikes the eye of the intelligent reader in moſt if not all of them, entire dependance can never properly be placed on the judgment of theſe Critics; as in that caſe a man will often be induced to buy a book, which, after having peruſed, he will find to have been commended, not becauſe the author has fairly made out what he profeſſed to prove, but becauſe it is favourable to the tenets of ſuch a particular ſyſtem, and decline the purchaſe of another, from its being condemned, not becauſe its arguments are weak and its poſitions unfounded, but becauſe it was compoſed by ſuch an author, or publiſhed by ſuch a bookſeller. Indeed, it has even been aſſerted, that Reviews have been ſet up expreſsly for the purpoſe of recommending the works brought out by their reſpective proprietors. Beſides, the late appearance of the critique, in moſt inſtances, entirely excludes the reader from the benefit of any aſſiſtance to his judgment. Again, it is objected that in regard to general information, very little can be reaped from the peruſal of Reviews, on account of the indiſcriminate and fortuitous inſertion of their articles. An article in Theology is abruptly ſucceeded by one in politics; Hiſtory is trodden on the heels by Mathematics; and Philoſophy ſhoved out of the reader's heads by performances of wit and humour.

For my own part, Mr. Urban, I confeſs that theſe objections ſeem to me but too well founded (the *preſent Company*, you know, are in all ſuch caſes excepted); and therefore I am happy to congratulate the publick on the appearance of a Review which bids fair to obviate them all. It is an Annual Review, ſet up by a gentleman of ſuperior talents and attainments, entirely independent of party-cabal. However, being no leſs independent myſelf, I come not here to praiſe *him*; let his Work do that. I ſhall only obſerve that, from the two volumes already publiſhed, I find my curioſity more gratified, and my mind better informed, than from ten volumes of any other. From the methodical arrangement adopted here, I know where immediately to look for what I want, and am ſure to find an account of all that has been written on the ſubject within the year, which cannot be ſaid of any other Review. Here I am ſure to meet with an impartial ſtatement (allowing for human infirmity) of the merits of the performance under diſcuſſion; at leaſt, in theſe two volumes, I can diſcover nothing like an indication of any party-ſpirit; and as to earlineſs, it is an extremely curious fact, that they contain a great number of publications which have *not yet* been noticed in the other Reviews, though not a few of them have made their appearance in the world twelve months and upwards.

Nothing

Nothing but the deſire of doing juſtice, by a tribute of approbation where approbation is due, could have ſo far got the better of my natural indolence as to induce me to write this for inſertion in your undoubtedly uſeful and delightful Miſcellany, which I hope will continue to flouriſh in undiminiſhed bloom to the improvement and recreation of us and our poſterity to the end of time.

Yours, &c. JEHOSHAPHAT.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 4.

"MURDER will out." In your Magazine for May, your Correſpondent Detector mentions a Grammar School at a Market-town in Eſſex, 18 miles from London, where an eſtate of above 1000*l.* a year is left for the ſupport of the Maſter. He adds, that there is now only one Truſtee, who receives the rents, and pays only a ſmall ſalary to the Maſter. In your laſt Magazine, another Correſpondent, who ſigns "No Poacher," tells you *he knows* that the Maſters of the ſaid School have made a ſinecure of it, and that *he knows* it is not the caſe now—and ſo do I too, for the preſent Maſter, though pitifully paid, very conſcientiouſly diſcharges his duty. "No Poacher" farther ſays, *he knows* that the Truſtee alluded to never pocketed a farthing of the rents,—it may be ſo, but that is more than *I know*, though I have *known* the pariſh above twenty years. But, Sir, if "No Poacher" *knows* to a certainty that the Truſtee has never pocketed any of the rents, perhaps *he knows* who has; for that the Maſter receives them not *I know*; and what the Truſtee does with the remainder, after paying the Maſter, the Publick have a right to *know*, and ſhould *know*. If ſome public-ſpirited man, who has property to ſpare in the promotion of common juſtice, would ſet on foot an enquiry into the management of this School, he would deſerve the thanks of thoſe who have not the means to right themſelves.

Yours, &c.

W. BRENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 16.

HAIL, as a Meteorological phenomenon, particularly deſerves the attention of the Natural Philoſopher. It is a meteor generally defined *broken rain*, but differs from it in that the hail-ſtones are not formed of ſingle pieces of ice, but of many little ſpherules agglutinated together. Neither are theſe ſpherules all of the ſame conſiſtence, ſome being hard and ſolid like perfect ice, others ſoft and like ſnow hardened by a ſevere froſt: ſometimes the hail-ſtone has a core of this ſoft matter; but more frequently the core is ſolid and hard, while the outſide is ſoft. Hail-ſtones are of various figures, ſometimes round, at other times pyramidal, crenated, angular, thin and flat, and ſometimes ſtellated, with ſix radii like the cryſtals of ſnow. Hail is one of the natural phænomena for which it is almoſt impoſſible to account in any ſatisfactory manner. It is certain that, on the tops of mountains, hail-ſtones as well as drops of rain are very ſmall, and continually increaſe in bulk till they reach the lower ground. It ſeems therefore, that during their paſſage through the air they attract the congealed vapour which increaſes them in ſize. But here we are at a loſs how they become ſolid hard bodies, and not always ſoft and compoſed of very ſmall ſtars like ſnow: the flakes of ſnow, no doubt, increaſe in ſize as they deſcend, as well as the drops of rain or hail-ſtones; but why ſhould one be in ſoft cryſtals and the other in hard lumps, ſeeing both are produced from congealed vapour. I am willing to adopt the opinion, as the moſt plauſible, of ſome modern philoſophers, who aſcribe the formation of hail to electricity. P. Beccaria in particular ſuppoſes hail to be formed in the higher regions of the air where the cold is intenſe, and where the electric matter is very copious. In theſe circumſtances a great number of particles of water are brought together, where they are frozen, and in their deſcent collect other particles, ſo that the denſity of the ſubſtance of the hail-ſtone grows leſs and leſs from the centre, this being formed firſt in the higher regions, and the ſurface collected in the lower. Agreeably to this, it is obſerved that, on mountains, hail-ſtones as well as drops of rain are very ſmall, there being little ſpace through which they can fall, and increaſe their bulk. Drops of rain and hail alſo agree in this, that the more intenſe the electricity that forms them, the larger they are. Motion is known to promote freezing; the rapid motion of electrified clouds may produce that effect. A

more

more intenſe electricity alſo unites the particles of hail more cloſely than the more moderate electricity does thoſe of ſnow. In like manner we ſee thunder clouds more denſe than thoſe that merely produce rain; and the drops of rain are larger in proportion, though they fall not from ſo great a height.

It is remarkable, that, ſo far as is known, hail is a meteor which never produces any beneficial effects. Rain and dew invigorate and give life to the whole vegetable tribe; the froſt, by expanding the water contained in the earth, pulveriſes and renders the ſoil fertile; ſnow covers and preſerves the tender vegetables from being deſtroyed by too ſevere a froſt; but hail does none of all theſe. In winter it lies not ſufficiently cloſe to cover vegetables from the nipping froſt: and in ſpring and ſummer it not only has a chilling and blaſting effect from its coldneſs, but often does great damage to the more tender plants by the weight of the ſtones; and in great hail-ſtorms the damage done in this manner is prodigious, an inſtance of which in Herts is very ſtriking; on the 4th of May, 1697, after a ſevere ſtorm of thunder and lightning, a ſhower of hail enſued, by which ſome perſons were killed, their bodies beat black and blue, vaſt oaks were ſplit and fields of corn cut down as with a ſcythe. The ſtones meaſured from 10 to 14 inches in circumference; their figures are ſaid to have been various, ſome oval, others picked, and ſome flat.

A PHYSICIEN.

Meteorological Diary for July 1804, kept at Hull. Lat. 53°. 45'. Long. 14' W.

	At 8 A.M.									At 2 P.M.								
Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts				State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.				State of wind.
					N.	E.	S.	W.						N.	E.	S.	W.	
1	29.89	St.	63	63		2	2		L.	29.84	S	66	70		2	2		L.
2	.08	St	63	60			4		L.	.78	S	63	64			4		L.
3	.75	S	63	66	2	2			V.L.	.07	S	61	63	2	2			V.L.
4	.65	St.	63	62				4	L.	.65	S.	64	83				4	L.
5	.75	R	62	65				4	L.	.71	S	71	79	2	2			V.L.
6	.75	St.	63	64	2	2			V.L	.78	R	66	71.5	2	2			V.L.
7	.77	S	62	62		4			L.	.67	S	66	70		4			L.
8	.57	St.	63	60	2			2	V.L	.55	S	63	66.5	2	2			V.L.
9	.68	R	61	61	2	2			L.	.72	R	63	65	2	2			L.
10	.81	R	60	59	2	2			R.	.84	R	61	65 5	2	2			R.
11	30.12	R	59.5	58	4				R.	30.15	R	58	59	4				R.
12	.23	R	58	58.5	2			2	R.	.23	St	65	70	4				R.
13	.25	R	61	60	2			2	No.	.22	S	69	73		2	2		R.B.
14	.28	S	63.5	65		4			L.	.17	S	71	76		2	2		L.
15	.06	S	65	64			4		L.	29.98	S	70	79			4		L.
16	.04	R	66	66			4		No.	30.06	R	74	84			4		V.L.
17	.05	St.	69	69			4		No.	.05	St	75	80.5		2	2		L.
18	29.75	S	68	69		2	2		L.	29.66	S	72	76		2	2		L.
19	.41	S	70	71			4		L.	.34	S	72	76			2	2	L.
20	.56	R	65	64	4				L.	.59	R	69	72	4				R.B.
21	.75	S	66	66	4				L.	.75	St.	70	72	4				R.B.
22	.51	S	62	64			2	2	L.	.39	S	65	71			2	2	L.
23	.26	R	65	67			4		L.	.34	R	72	77		2	2		R.B.
24	.05	R	63	63.5	2	2			L.	.05	St	71	77	2	2			L.
25	.46	S	65	63	4				L.	.42	S	68	75		2	2		L.
26	.46	R	63	62	4				R.B.	.47	R	66	72.5				4	R.B.
27	.03	S	63	64			4		R.B.	.26	S	65	69			4		R.B.
28	.25	R	63	62			2	2	R.	.28	R	68	73			2	2	R.
29	.45	R	66	64			4		V.L.	.54	R	69	76		1	3		L.
30	.95	R	67	67			4		No.	.95	St.	78	83			4		No.
31	30.12	R	69	69					V.L.	30.14	R	76	84.5			2	2	L.

Meteo-

Meteorological Diary for July 1804, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5'. W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Baro.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Baro.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N	E	S	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1804.
1	29·59	S	61	63		2	2		No.	29·59	St	70	74		2			L.	
2	·62	St	61	63·5		2	2		No.	·61	S	67	72		2	2		L.	☽ gr. L. N.
3	·50	S	59	58·5	1	3			V.L.	·48	S	62	61	4				L.	☌ ☽ ☍
4	·56	R	58	58	2			2	R.B.	·61	R	64	65	1			3	R.B.	☽ in perigee.
5	·57	S	57	57				4	V.L.	·55	S	63	67		2	2		L.	☌ ☽ ☿, ☽ D.N
6	·52	R	58	55	1	3			V.L.	·61	R	61	51		3	1		V.L.	
7	·58	S	59	60		1	3		V.L.	·52	S	61	61			4		V.L.	☉, ☿
8	·45	S	59	61				4	L.	·4	St	66	68·5	1			3	L.	☽ in ♍
9	·54	R	61	61				4	V.L.	·55	St	67	70	1			3	V.L.	☌ ☽ ♀,
10	·56	S	63	59·5		2	2		V.L.	·49	S	62	59·5		4			R.B.	
11	·77	R	55	54	2	2			R.B.	·86	R	57	57·5	3	1			R.B.	
12	·93	R	54	53	3			1	V.L.	·96	St	59	51	4				V.L.	☌ ☽ ♄, ☽ inf. D.
13	·94	St	54	54	2	2			V.L.	·94	St	65	65	3	1			V.L.	
14	·92	S	58	57		2	2		V.L.	·87	S	65	57·5		2	2		V.L.	☽,
15	·82	S	68	58		1	3		V.L.	·81	S	68	72				4	V.L.	☌ ☽ ♃, ☽ gr. L.S.
16	·86	R	61	62	4				No.	·88	R	73	75				4	V.L.	☽ in apogee.
17	·88	S	64	67				4	V.L.	·83	S	75	79			3	1	V.L.	
18	·61	S	66	66			4		V.L.	·56	S	69	71			3	1	V.L.	
19	·3	S	63	61·5			4		No.	·32	S	68	70·5				4	V.L.	☽ gr. Dec. S.
20	·43	R	61	59	4				L.	·5	S	62	63	4				R.B.	
21	·59	S	60	56·5	4				R.B.	·62	R	64	65	4				B.	
22	·44	S	59	59			3	1	V.L.	·31	St	63	66			4		L.	☌
23	·20	S	59	62			4		L.	·2	St	66	66			4		L.	☽ in ♌
24	·42	R	59	59	4				No.	·43	St	67	69	1			3	V.L.	
25	·38	S	60	60	1			3	L.	·34	S	65	66·5	1			3	V.L.	
26	·26	R	61	59·5	3	1			L.	·31	R	67	68	3			1	V.L.	☽ in Eq. A.
27	·31	S	61	59·5			1	3	L.	·2	S	63	4					R.B.	
28	·27	St	59	58			2	2	R.B.	·31	R	66	66			3	1	B.	
29	·43	R	60	61			3	1	V.L.	·52	R	67	69			3	1	V.L.	☾, ☽ gr. L. N.
30	·77	R	60	59	2			2	No.	·81	R	71	73				4	V.L.	
31	·93	R	63	62				4	V.L.	·95	R	72	75			3	1	V.L.	☽ in perigee.
	·5		59·71	59·46	33	21	35	35		29·58		65·64	67·29	30	17	40	17		

There have been several spots visible this month, but none of them affording any thing worthy of remark, as they were mostly small, and sometimes the Sun was almost destitute of them. On the 1st, 4th, 22d, and 30th days the *faculæ* were very visible; on those days a knotty appearance might be observed over the greater part of the Sun's disk, but mostly about his equator; this rough appearance, which may be often seen at or near the centre of the disk, is, one would suppose, the *faculæ*, which being viewed in a vertical direction, are not so conspicuous as when seen more obliquely, or nearer the Sun's periphery. Yet if we admit this *roughness*, which may be always seen when the air is in a good state for observation, to cover the greater part of the Sun, the *faculæ* would be always visible at or near the limbs; but as that is not the case, we must suppose this roughness to be the natural quiescent state of the atmospheric matter of the Sun, and that the *faculæ* are places where this matter is disturbed, like, as we often observe, the edges of clouds, in a fine day, tinged with a strong and beautiful light, especially when they are highly charged with electricity.

T. S.

Erratum—In page 643, col. 2, line 1, for *importing* read *supporting*.

Mr. URBAN, *Stanmore-Hill, Aug.* 20.

SOME of my friends having expreſſed a wiſh that I would communicate the means of my liberation from our captivity in Verdun, I trouble you with the tranſlation of a letter which I addreſſed to Monſieur Carnot, Preſident of the National Inſtitute at Paris; and in conſequence of their application I was reſtored to liberty, by an order from the Emperor, on the 14th of June. Having the choice of Rochelle or Morlaix for our embarkation, I preferred the latter, and ſailing from thence on the 25th of July, landed the next day at Dartmouth.

In my letter to the National Inſtitute, I was under the neceſſity of being more of an Egotiſt than I could have wiſhed; but the reſpect paid to Literature and the Arts, in the midſt of this unhappy war, through the medium of Sir Joſeph Banks, Preſident of the Royal Society, induces me, as an occaſional Correſpondent, to requeſt a page in your valuable Repoſitory for its inſertion, if it does not intrude on things of greater importance. Yours, &c. JAS. FORBES.

To M. nſ. CARNOT,
Preſident of the National Inſtitute, at Paris.

Sir,

IN conſequence of a letter which I have juſt received from a member of the Royal Society in England, I take the liberty of incloſing you a copy of one ſent to him by our worthy Preſident, Sir Joſeph Banks, containing the pleaſing intelligence that he will ſhortly write to you, and entreat your intereſt to obtain an order for my return to my native country.

This introduction from the amiable Chevalier induces me to trouble you with the preſent addreſs, and a few particulars of my peculiar ſituation among the number of my countrymen involved in the ſame calamity in conſequence of an unhappy war; a repreſentation which, I truſt, will have ſome weight with a Nation which ſo eminently patronize the Arts and Sciences.

In the public offices at Paris and Verdun, I believe I am thus inſcribed, "Mr. James Forbes, Member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies in London, and of the Arcadian Society at Rome."

I left England before I had attained my ſixteenth year; and with a little knowledge of drawing, and an ardent deſire to explore foreign countries, I travelled near twenty years in different parts of Aſia, Africa, and America, endeavouring to inveſtigate the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, to ſtudy the natural hiſtory, and delineate the principal places and picturesque ſcenes in the various regions I viſited. To theſe I added the *coſtume* of the natives, and coloured drawings of the beaſts, birds, fiſh, inſects, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, found in ſuch an infinite variety in thoſe diſtant climates. During that period I reſided four years among the Brahmins in Hindoſtan, at a diſtance from the European Settlements, where I had an excellent opportunity of obſerving the lives and tenets of that ſingular tribe.

Twenty years are now elapſed ſince I returned from thence to England; and, not having ſeen the Continent of Europe, I left it during the laſt war, to explore the claſſical ſcenes of Italy, the romantic regions of Switzerland, and the extenſive tracts of Germany; but could not then enter France, a country I had always been deſirous of viſiting. In April 1803, when the peaceful olive ſeemed once more extended over Europe, I accompanied my wife and daughter to Holland; and from thence, without knowing of the war, arrived at Paris the day after the Engliſh were made priſoners. I immediately ſhared their fate, and am now with my family at Verdun.

My drawings and accompanying deſcriptions, during theſe travels, fill 150 folio volumes, containing upwards of 52,000 pages, the work of my own hand; and obtained me the honour of being elected a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. My friends in England inſiſting on my making the publick acquainted with theſe reſearches, I devoted ſome time before my departure to ſelect the moſt intereſting paſſages, and prepare them for the preſs; and in that ſtate they now await my return to England.

Not knowing that I ſhould be ſo fortunate as to have the preſent acceſs to you, and my health being lately much impaired, on the 13th of Ventoſe, I addreſſed a letter to General Berthier, Miniſter of War, requeſting permiſſion to repair to Bareges; but I have not yet been favoured with an anſwer. Could you, Sir, have the goodneſs to procure me this indulgence, and ſtill more could you ſecond the wiſhes of the Preſident and Members of the Royal Society, by enabling me to return to England, before declining years render me incapable of finiſhing my undertaking, you will confer the greateſt favour on, Sir, your much obliged ſervant. JAMES FORBES.

Verdun, 21 Germinal, An. 12.
(*April* 11, 1804.)

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. LXXIV.

THE learned H. A. U. (p. 692.) has at length got the opportunity to take a *cut* at me; and it is no wonder that he has ſuch mortal averſion to the paragraph

ragraph which he has quoted, of "Toil, toil, &c." as he, or ſome of his friends, may not chuſe to be reminded of the "rewards of place or penſion," for defending, like true Antiquaries, on a certain ballot-night (of Antiquarian memory) the cauſe of a particular Candidate. H. A. U. does a good turn by explaining for the benefit of "future Hiſtorians*," as well as for the edification of my preſent readers, ſome of my "remarks," or my "extraneous matter," and has given a good ſpecimen of his abilities in this way (though rather oddly methinks) by ſagaciouſly clapping the term "Taſte" and the ingenious Mr. W. together; for which that gentleman will, no doubt, return him proper thanks.

Surely Touriſts, whether a "Venerable Pedeſtrian," or a profeſſional "Rhapſodiſt," may be allowed to digreſs a little, to avoid letting their ſubjects run *dry*, though often, it is confeſſed, to the injury of "brevity;" and the one may deſcant on the charms of a "Welſh flannel ſhift" (vol. LXVIII. p. 105); or the other ſing the praiſes of a "Welſh ox," without thinking about the warm affinity of the firſt, or the gilded horns of the latter. Not judging it neceſſary to give any further anſwer to my friend H. A. U. I refer him to the vizard's portentous augury in my *ſeventy-third* paper (p. 694.), where he will find, no doubt, all the content he can poſſibly wiſh for, in the predicted *downfall* of the ſtudy of Antiquity, and the *uſeleſſneſs* of my "Purſuits of Architectural Innovation."

St. David's.

So reduced is this City, both in the manſions and conſequence of the inhabitants, ſo changed are theſe people from their antient cuſtoms, ſo loſt to ſuch a character as that of a Pilgrim, or ſo far forgetful that there ſtill exiſts among them the ſhrine of their Patron Saint to attract the devotions of ſuch a *Wanderer*; that when I entered the *High-ſtreet*, which I forſooth took for a few ſtraggling huts in the ſuburbs of ſo celebrated a place, I began to enquire the diſtance I had to go to my deſired haven; when I ſhould meet with the wealthy and courteous Citizens; and how ſoon I might expect to behold the lofty towers and ſpires of the ſplendid Cathedral. I quickly found what a train of errors I had fallen into; the renowned City had me then within its vortex: the town's folk were honeſt, to be ſure, but unintelligible, and barbarous in their reception; and as for deſcrying the ſacred piles, the hovels hid them entirely from my ſight or thoſe who only might take their "walk" about the few poor ſtreets remaining. Feeling moſt uncomfortable, a thouſand doubts and ſurmiſes clinging round my heart, as I made my way into the inn, a ſhocking ſhelter for my fatigued body, though the hoſt and his family had ſomething of human kindneſs about them; I concluded that little time was to be loſt before I claimed the protection of the Dignitary preſiding over the holy piles ſacred to St. David. He, good man, was every thing my hope had raiſed; he ſoon perceived my agitated frame, and inſtantly accounted for my perturbed manner of behaviour, gave me his hand, and bid my fears have reſt. Reciting the cauſe of my viſitation, he gave me full liberty to purſue my purpoſe, declaring, he himſelf would conduct me to the ſeveral Antiquities; and, whatever aſſiſtance or comfort I might require, I had but to name them, and he would procure the ſame. What could I covet more? My ſpirits recruited by theſe aſſurances, I returned towards my hoſtleſs; when, approaching the houſe, good ſtars! my ſoul was again filled with alarm; the population of the place was aſſembled before the door, and, with violent outcries and menacing arms, ſeemed to prognoſticate ſome ſhocking outrage. Entering, I encountered a company of poor Pilgrims, who, like myſelf, had trod the toilſome way to pay their oriſons at St David's ſhrine. Surpriſe and dread on either part prevented our aſſociating together in one common cauſe, to dare the threatening multitude, and to viſit the object of our vows and prayers. How unfriendly, how ſuſpicious this, for countrymen thus to meet, and then to fly each other's ſight! But they went cheerleſs, and without protection, and we ſaw each other, alas, no more!

The Cloſe ſurrounding the religious fabricks is in compaſs more than a mile, the encircling wall of which remains on many parts of the line: it was decorated with four grand Gate-ways;

* As it is not improbable but, at a period not far diſtant, a ſeparate publication of theſe Purſuits will be preſented to the world, with notes *explanatory* and *critical*; H. A. U. will be invited to give his kind aſſiſtance on the occaſion.

ways; one ſtill is left to the Eaſt, leading from the City, and a noble one it is, having two lofty Towers and the entrance between them. Paſſing through this inlet, the ſcene opened in a moſt wonderful manner. Below lies the Cathedral, and beyond the ruined walls of the Biſhop's Palace peer upon the ſight: in the diſtance riſe black and ragged mountains, altogether giving emotions that cannot be deſcribed, and which can never be obliterated from my imagination. After ſtanding ſome time in this ſituation, I deſcended the ſteep of the church-yard, and commenced my labour by ſurveying

THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

A ſmall ſtream divides this ſtructure from the Cathedral; and it is rather remarkable, the general plan (a regular ſquare) is laid out in contradict line to that of the Church, being fronted South-weſt, South-eaſt, North-eaſt, and North-weſt. The North-eaſt front ſhews little more than the return of the South-eaſt front, and the entrance Tower. The North-weſt front, nearly gone. North-eaſt front, perfect. South-weſt front, perfect. I wiſh it to be underſtood in the preſent inſtance, that by the word *perfect* I mean the meer upright of the walls; as all the roofs, groins, or other covering over-head, are utterly deſtroyed. The dimenſions of the buildings are prodigious, the decorations ſuperb, and ſhew the early Pointed ſtyle of architecture. Among the windows, which are lofty, and finely diſpoſed, is a curious circular one, filled with rich mullions and tracery. The finiſhing line or parapet to the work is one of the moſt majeſtic decorations I ever witneſſed; and it is to be remembered, that there is but one other example of this ſort to be met with in Wales (in England nothing of the kind exiſts), and that is at Swanſea. This parapet is made out by a ſucceſſion of arches ſupported by octangular columns, with ornamented capitals, &c. The arches are perforated, ſerving not only to impart an appearance of grandeur, but to admit of defenſive operations in the ſame way as uſed in the interſtices of battlements.

Being now come into the Great Court, the ſcene at firſt appeared more than the work of mortal hands; a viſionary fabrick drawn to the eye of a heated Profeſſionaliſt, like me, whoſe mind is bound under the dominion of Antiquity: but I ſoon found it was reality, and I could not reconcile all I ſaw with the fantaſtic, and common erections of modern times, raiſed in my native country, and conſtructed with plaiſter and other periſhable materials, under the preſumption that they adorn the land. On my left ran the Biſhop's Hall, and other apartments, the ſtair-caſe porch belonging thereto, &c. Before me, King John's Hall, Chapel, and a ſtair-caſe porch communicating to theſe places likewiſe. The arcaded parapet is carried alſo round the walls of this court. The baſement ſtory, or crypt, is vaulted with curious groins, and ſhews many other architectural particulars appertaining to ſuch a place; but its condition is deplorable. The ſtair-caſe porch to King John's Hall is an excellent deſign, and truly worthy to be conſidered as a proper introductory work for the occaſion on which it was erected, the reception of ſo great a Sovereign. The arch-way of this Porch has an inverted ogee ſweep (rare example), and above it are niches with the ſtatues of the King and his Queen. A fine window and other decorations fill this part of the building. The hall is 96 feet by 33, having at its South-weſt end the delightful circular window before deſcribed. The attached Chapel gives many embelliſhments, as the holy-water niche on the right of the altar, parts of which altar are yet diſcernible; a rich window above the altar, &c. There are ſome fine chambers adjoining. The Biſhop's Hall, 67 feet by 25, has the great Kitchen at one end, and at the other three or more extenſive chambers. This Kitchen, by what may be gathered from its preſent ſtate, was, when perfect, a moſt curious conſtruction; the ground-lines ſhew an oblong ſquare, 36 feet, by 28, which, at a particular height takes a circular figure by means of groins ſpringing from corbels, &c. We are told that there were four chimneys in the centre of the kitchen, the work of which communicated with the groins, they taking their courſe round it. From the prodigious maſſes of maſonry lying in confuſed heaps, with nicely-wrought funnels within them, the above information can well be credited; and to thoſe who may beſtow ſome time in ſtudying the deſign in order to conceive how it originally ſtood, that, is as far as maſonry went, it muſt have been like unto a large groined chamber, arching

arching over to a cluſter of columns in the centre, Chapter-houſe wiſe.

At the concluſion of my notes and ſketches of theſe buildings, I gave into many an embittered reflection; and, like the intelligent and feeling author who has produced to the publick of late his impartial ſentiments on the ſtate of St. David's*, I called to mind the former ſplendour of this Palace, its princely entertainments, its ſacred councils; commented on the exalted minds of the Epiſcopal Founders, who raiſed up at a moment's notice, as it were, by ſaying, "Thus we will, and thus let it be," a range of apartments fit to contain a Royal Gueſt; and ruminated on the majeſty of thoſe who had here ſojourned. Now, ſad reverſe! the walls are unroofed, the chambers unprotected, and the Crypt turned into receptacles for the moſt wretched therein to ſhelter them, who had indeed no other homes. Tell me of dungeons, horrid for the miſerable maniac, or the unfortunate mendicant, for criminals vile, or thoſe left to undergo the ſentence of the law; I go with the reciter, a man who ſeeks for human woes, to pity and relieve; for here was much of this, and endured by thoſe who had no other crime but that of being poor. To behold them crawling from out theſe deſolated cells, hung round with damps and ouzy vegetation; the riſing ſprings inundating their clay cold beds; and, when the thunders roll and lightnings fly, the trembling ſuperſtructures threatening deſtruction on their devoted heads! Indeed their fate was piteous and full of fearfulness! Fearful I ſaw them crowd around me like ſpectres, lean and wan. "A little charity for Jeſus his ſake," they cried; "or elſe we ſtarve, we die!"

Was it poſſible, in a ſcene like this, to cloſe my Architectural memoranda with a cold phlegmatic detail of "expreſſed technical terms," with a callous indifference, and be ſilent of thoſe who were thus ſuffering? No. Many there are I truſt, who can liſten to a tale of other things than about a ſtring of heights, and widths, lengths, and breadths, openings, columns, groins, and galleries, and ſay, "let the Architect tell us what we are to expect to meet with to affect our ſenſes, other than the buildings themſelves." If we are content to hear of the preſent ſtate of our Antiquities, let us hear alſo what attached ſenſations are thereunto belonging; not alone to impart information, but to inſpire a wiſh to preſerve them from further harm, and to raiſe a dread toward turning them over to calamitous purpoſes, or entire deſtruction.

AN ARCHITECT.

* Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Parish of St. David, by W. Mamby, eſq.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 6.

THE perſecution of Sir John Vanbrugh, alluded to in p. 411, will be found in his "Juſtification of what he depoſed in the Ducheſs of Marlborough's late Tryal," folio. p. 2. "The queen having reſolved to build a houſe for the Duke of Marlborough at her own expence, and thinking fit that the method for defraying that expence ſhould be by iſſuing money to him for that end without account, the building was not conducted by her Board of Works, but left to him, to employ ſuch officers and workmen as he ſhould ſee fit; but he being willing to employ her ſervants preferably to others, and, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf, not inclining to engage Sir Chriſtopher Wren, her ſurveyor, he fixed upon the next officer to him, her comptroller (Vanbrugh), thinking him as ſuch qualified for the buſineſs he was going upon; and ſo deſired he would give him his aſſiſtance in it." His grace avoided ſigning, allowing, or paſſing, any account for the payment of monies iſſued for the building, though it was his by her ſign manual. The anſwer of a gentleman to his friend in the country, inquiring whether Sir John was likely to be implicated in the ſuit between the Duke and his workmen, ſhews that, "on the change of things at court, the building was ſtopped; and, a debt of about 45,000l. remaining to the workmen, about one-third of which has ſince been paid, they applied to the Duke for their money; which he not being diſpoſed to pay, a ſuit was commenced againſt him, to which Sir John was made a party, for having contracted with them on his Grace's account; and they pray, that, as he had no authority to contract for the Duke, he may himſelf be obliged to pay the debt. The Duke, in his anſwer, is pleaſed to give up Sir John to defend himſelf as he can, *denying that he acted by his authority*. After having had the misfortune of being turned out of his place of

of comptroller of the works, and loſing that of Garter by offending the Queen on the Duke's account; the ſtate he finds himſelf in at laſt is this, that, without one Court favour obtained by the Duke for him in this long tract of years, or any allowance from his Grace ever made him, he has been left to ſtand upon his own bottom at the tedious Treaſury for a recompence for his ſervices; where, through tedious application of many years, he has to this hour prevailed for little more than his neceſſary expences; and, inſtead of any reward from the Duke, finds his authority for acts in his ſervice diſclaimed, and himſelf thrown among the workmen, to be torn to pieces for what his Grace poſſeſſes and enjoys in the midſt of an immenſe fortune."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

WHILE, in this age of improvement and reformation, ſo much has been *attempted* to keep our chimneys *clean*, is it not a reproach to our inventors, that all the new-built chimneys in the metropolis are without exception liable to ſmoke; and that a manufactory of pots has been contrived to prevent this horrid inconvenience? Your correſpondent, E. Goodwin, p 621, does not give a ſcale to his diagram; but, it is believed, that he furniſhes no new diſcovery: for, if we viſit any of the tile-kilns round London, ſimilar contrivances will be found on ſale.

The figure at Abbotſbury, p. 621, was previouſly engraved in the new edition of Hutchins's Dorſet, vol. II. page 292.

On a *ſmoaky* ſubject, may we not be glad to apply the old adage, *ex fumo dare lucem*, to *No Poacher*, p. 625. A queſtion *ſtarted* in an obſcure way has elicited the deſired light. It is devoutly to be wiſhed more ſuch elucidations may be produced.

Clericus, p. 644, will find the beſt account of the application of Queen Anne's Bounty, and ſuch as ought to ſatisfy all who enquire after it, in Biſhop Barrington's Letter to his Clergy of Sarum, 1789, 8vo, abſtracted in your vol. LIX. p. 1026, LX. p. 5, and LXVII. p. 1007.

Lady Sukey Oglander, p. 698, ſaid by miſtake to be of Parnham houſe, *Dover*, inſtead of *Dorſet*, was daughter of Peter Seale, eſq. of Teſtwood, Hants, by Suſanna, his ſecond wife, daughter of Sir John Stonehouſe, of Radley, Berks, bart. P. Q.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHURCH, AND HENRY THE EIGHTH'S CHAPEL.

Architectural Proceedings, (*Continued from vol. LXXIII. p.* 1128.)

BY H. A. U.'s kind information (p. 630) about *what* is to be done "round Weſtminſter Abbey," I feel much ſatisfaction, nay the utmoſt ſatisfaction; as I take ſome credit to myſelf in thinking my "lamentations" have not been wholly unheeded in this buſineſs; indeed I have often found it neceſſary to ſound forth *my own* good intentions, like *others*, in certain affairs; as I perceived my efforts to ſet them forth were not always readily, or clearly *underſtood*; or that they were in danger of being conſtrued into a direct *contrary* tendency to what I had at firſt deſigned them. Thus all is well.

The ſcene now laid open to view, from the North tranſept of the Church to the extremity of Henry's Chapel, is really aſtoniſhing; a kind of new Architectural creation is brought forward in an unexpected manner; an ancient pile, raiſed as it were, by a momentary effort of enchantment! Among the many opinions delivered on this tranſporting occaſion, I may mention the following: "How perfect, how well preſerved are all theſe parts, ſo long loſt to admiration!" "True; the reaſon of which I conceive to be, no unreſtrained youths could ever amuſe themſelves by throwing ſtones at this ornament, or that tracery; no ſcaffold poles, or other building materials, have ever been drawn up on this ſide; no unruly rabble at Inſtallations, or Royal Funerals, have ever clambered up the lines on this ſide alſo, the late tenements hindering any attempts of this kind." "Undoubtedly, iron railing in continuation will, in ſome meaſure, keep low and ignorant dilapidators at arm's length; yet not wholly ſo, as the rails, by carrying on the line, will come near to the Eaſt end of the Chapel." "Moſt certain this; yet it is earneſtly to be wiſhed, that ſtrong threats were held out to prevent the like ravages for the future." "The window of Abbot Iſlip's monumental Chapel (now uſed as a lumber hole) will, it is natural to ſuppoſe, be unſtopped, and, with the interior of his rich and beauteous memorial, given to the publick likewiſe."

Amidſt

Amidſt theſe concluſions, let me, while Henry's Chapel remains free from the "rumoured reſtorations," take my full meaſure of delight, from conſtantly contemplating on the precious object, as it yet ſtands before me in its priſtine dreſs: let me take every opportunity to copy, by drawing, each minute particular; for, when Reſtoration comes—why then the *original* will be no more. For my own part, I am for no reſtoration of the building; I am content with it even as it is. For repair, indeed, I am ready enough to agree to that; ſuch as *carefully* ſtopping opened joints, making good ſome of the mullions of the windows, putting the glazing of the windows in proper condition; but no further would I go. The recollection of the pious Founder, Henry VII. and the great Sir Reginald Bray, the Architect, is powerful to ſtrengthen me in this reſolution. Methinks the portrait of the Monarch (an original) before me in my work-room, and the copy of the effigies of the Knight from the painted glaſs at Malvern church, lying on my table, frown on me with ſullen "*warnings.*"—Doubt not, venerated ſhades, but I will ſtill continue to adore your ſacred pile, continue to *preſerve* by drawing after drawing your every part of Maſonry and Sculpture; to give remonſtrance after remonſtrance, until at laſt, who knows, from being conſidered as a *meddling* "Draſtſman," I may be diſcovered to be a very uſeful communicant? Good again.

The repair in the Great Tower, interſecting the Tranſepts, Nave, and Choir, is nearly completed: and groins, ſomething like thoſe of Wren's deſtroyed by the late fire, have been ſubſtituted. The former were of wood, the preſent are of plaſter, or ſtucco; neither of them calculated to give futurity a ſpecimen of a durable mode of conſtruction: one *we* have ſeen periſh by fire, and the other will laſt as long as the material of which it is compoſed will permit. Some may enquire, why have not the new groins been worked in ſtone, like the reſt of the building? This queſtion muſt be accounted for by others, not me. To give commendation is certainly due, when there is occaſion for the tribute. The new groins are well planned, in their diſpoſition of lines, in their proportions, &c.; but, as a mixture of ſtyles make up the effort, our approbation comes not quite complete. The mouldings of the ribs are ſtudied from thoſe of the ſurrounding originals, (temp. Henry III.); while the ornaments are thoſe of the ſixteenth century, conſiſting of Henry VII's devices, the Portcullis, white and red roſe, &c. There is alſo a copy of an edifice ſculptured in the groins of the cloiſters of St. Stephen's Chapel (done in Henry's time), with a number of groteque heads and other fancies from the interior of Henry's Chapel. Before this repair is ſubmitted to general obſervation by the removal of the ſcaffolds, we adviſe the Artiſt, who has endeavoured to imitate by painting the chalk courſes in the ſpandrils of the groins, to conſult once more the old ſurrounding *real* courſes (put together by a ſyſtem which is beyond the definition of the preſent day), and ſatisfy himſelf whether he is quite correct.

Adverting again to the recovered parts of the general fabric, let us enquire, after our raptures have given way to the cool tide of reflection, upon what grounds the habitations ſet up againſt them have been taken down. Were they in ſuch a ſtate, that they could, from lack of tenants, bring in no more emoluments? Were they ſo gone to decay, that they could ſtand no longer without endangering the lives of paſſers-by? or, were they removed upon the ſole and pure motive of giving to the publick the fine ſight we now witneſs? It is wiſhed that theſe ſimple queſtions may be anſwered truly, and without mental reſervation. If I may be allowed to form an opinion on the ſubject, it is this: The *improving* hand, ſo fatal to our Antiquities, cuts deep here. Are not all attached erections to our great Churches, whether Chapels of Founders, Chapter-houſes, Cloiſters, or any other Architectural contingency, now laid under the ſtigma of being "exreſcences," "nuiſances," and I know not what? To my preſent purpoſe, and let me whiſper it, not to the "raging winds, or howling defarts;" but to the ears of men, too many of whom, I am afraid, will not think it too ſhocking. As the North ſide of the Church is now clear to the eye, ſome there are who are diſpoſed to think how well the South ſide would appear if made clear alſo, on the idea of evincing high "taſte," a ſaving of unneceſſary repairs, and obtaining of a good and ſufficient quantity of *rubbiſh* to make firm the ſoil of the neighbouring Tothill-fields. Let me ſee:—

The

The curious and hiſtorical Jeruſalem chamber and Abbot's lodgings adjoining the Weſt front, "old and uncomfortable;" the ſuperb walls of the Refectory, on the South ſide of the Cloiſters, "a meer carpenter's yard; the enrapturing Cloiſters themſelves, "a tennis court for the College youth;" the grand Chapter-houſe, now a repoſitory for records, "had better be removed, and rebuilt in the modern taſte," and the remaining intereſting buildings founded by Edward the Confeſſor, "uſeleſs and ſuperſtitious." As workmen have once got "footing" within theſe ſacred mounds, get them out who can! J. C.

Readers, remember!—Architectural errors are open to animadverſions as well as literary offences: if the latter are held *fair game*, why is not the former to ſtand an equal chance of being *ſhot flying* by any "ſharp ſhooter," who may chuſe to come forward in cruſted array, on ſuch an important occaſion?

Mr. Urban, *Weſterham, Aug.* 17.

HAVING been *accuſtomed* for ſeveral years paſt, or, according to the phraſeology of the preſent day, *in the habit* of making frequent viſits at the houſe of a friend at Epſom, to whoſe kind hoſpitality I am indebted for this habit; I have, in the courſe of theſe viſits, become perſonally acquainted with ſeveral families in that place; among whom I have occaſionally had the pleaſure of meeting *the late Vicar*, to whoſe memory I wiſh to pay *my* tribute of reſpect, if you think the incloſed lines (p. 760), which were written in his life time, in any degree worthy of their ſubject. His manner of preaching was impreſſive, and moſt of the Sermons I have heard him deliver were particularly intereſting to me: indeed, of late they have borne frequent alluſions to the declining ſtate of his health: and as we advance in years and infirmities, our approach to a future ſtate of being becomes every day a matter of more ſerious conſideration. The lines which I tranſcribe for your poetical department were ſuggeſted by a Sermon on the *text* which I have prefixed, delivered in the *Autumn of* 1802, but were compoſed after hearing him again *laſt Autumn*, on a ſubject nearly ſimilar, but not ſo ſtrikingly appropriate, when his *leaf* was *faded*, and ſo near its *fall*. Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. Urban, *Aldeborough, July* 31.

I HAVE been reading, at the ſea-ſide, a Work on the Trinity, with good reaſon ſuppoſed by the learned Editor, to have been written by Didymus of Alexandria, who flouriſhed in the fourth century. It conſiſts of three Books, and has been ably publiſhed by John Aloyſius Mingarelli; but though it appeared, *Bononiæ*, in the year 1769, very few copies of it have been ſeen in this country.

On this account, I am induced to copy the following Note, for inſertion in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Didymus de Trinitate. II. c. xii. p. 250.

Τῆ δοξολογία.] *Doxologiam.* Quoſdam in Anglia heterodoxos eo nuperrimè jam veniſſe, ut *Glorificationis* verba ex Liturgia delere niterentur, quod à S. Damaſo Papâ primum invecta fuiſſe putarent, didici ex libro, qui inſcribitur, Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. XXXIII. for the year 1763. Ibi enim, p. 535. hæc leguntur: "*The Doxology in our Liturgy ſhould be omitted, becauſe it was firſt introduced by a Decree of Pope Damaſus.* At Glorificationis hymnum Damaſi Pontificatu multo antiquiorem eſſe apparet, non modo ex Theologi noſtri (*Didymi*) verbis, quæ et hic, et pag. 98. et 109, et ſegm. 198, b. ſeu 199, a. ipſe dictavit; verùm etiam ex aliis Patribus, Didymo vetuſtioribus. Quod ſi in libro de Spiritu Sancto nullam ejus Hymni mentionem facit, id ex eo fit, quod ibi Hæreticos refellere voluerit argumentis è Scriptura tantum ductis, ut apparet ex toto libro, ac præſertim ex numero primo, ac poſtremo."

Didymus flouriſhed in the fourth century; and Pope Damaſus filled the Papal chair from 366 to 384.

Yours, &c. A. U.

Mr Urban, *Auguſt* 21.

IF P. Q. (p. 516) will conſult the Catalogue of Oxford Graduates again, he will find Thomas Clarke, St. John Bapt. Coll. M. A. June 9, 1768, which is about the time when he might take his degree, by your Correſpondent X's account of his entrance. There may have been added by miſtake, or he might have changed the ſpelling of his name, a thing by no means unuſual, as the original Editors of the Catalogue have remarked. His Doctor's degree was taken June 30, 1786.

Yours, &c. E. H.

137. *The History and Antiquities of the County of* Surrey; *compiled from the best and most authentic Historians, valuable Records, and Manuscripts in the Public Offices and Libraries, and in private Hands. With a Fac Simile Copy of* Domesday, *engraved on Thirteen Plates. By the late Rev.* Owen Manning, *S. T. B. Rector of* Peperharrow, *and Vicar of* Godalming, *in that County. Continued to the present Time by* William Bray, *of* Shire, *Esq. Fellow and Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries of* London.

THE assiduous labour of a long life, of which it had occupied not less than thirty years, is here presented to the publick, with every advantage which it could derive from its Editor, William Bray, esq. who, "from an early part of his life, had attended to the History of his native soil, to which he is bound by so many ties; had had opportunities of giving considerable information to Mr. Manning of the descent of Manors, &c. as well from his own Collections as from the British Museum; and never lost sight of what he, in common with every one, most anxiously wished to have received from the pen of his Friend; he has visited nearly all the Churches in the County; and, on venturing to intimate his present intentions, the public Offices of Records have been opened to him in that very handsome and liberal manner which Mr. Manning had himself experienced; and many Gentlemen of the County, and many of his professional brethren, have most readily given him their assistance."

"It is deeply to be regretted, that Mr. M. did not himself complete and publish the Work which his friends had so long expected and desired, before the loss of his sight had deprived him of the power to comply with their wishes.

"He had formed a plan, differing in one respect from that of any preceding Writer on such subjects. He began with the *Terra Regis* in Domesday (or that landed property possessed by the King); and, after illustrating it by a Commentary, he intended to deduce the History of those particular estates to modern times. He had himself drawn a map of all the places in the County mentioned in that venerable Record (which is given in this volume), and he had caused to be engraved on copper a *fac simile* of the whole of it which relates to this County; he had written an Introduction; he had drawn up and transcribed, in his own clear and beautiful hand-writing, nearly all this part.

"For the other parts of the County he had made large collections; but these are left merely in the form of notes, with the exception of a very few parishes, which he had begun to digest."

Mr. B assures us, that "if it please God to spare his life, and to continue his health, he means to give up all the leisure time which his numerous avocations will allow, to the prosecution of the undertaking, trespassing as little as may be on the indulgence of the Subscribers" (Pref.)

To the memoirs of Mr. M. little can be added that was not in the account of him in our Obituary, vol. LXXI. 865, 958. But we must add to his publications, an anonymous one, intituled, if we mistake not, "An Essay on Ratiocination."

The Introduction contains a brief description of the County in general, and of the civil, military, and ecclesiastical establishments within the same; and in cviii pages is compressed a variety of interesting information. The plates, in number 33, represent The Map and 18 other Plates of Domesday, Guildford Castle and Trinity Hospital, Four Views of Loseley, Sutton Place, Bermondsey Priory, Bermondsey Church, Rotherithe Church, Merton Abbey, Roman Roads from *Noviomagus*, Reygate Seals, Reygate Castle and Cave, Kingston Church and Skern's Brass, Kingston Chapel and various Seals, Richmond Church, Shire Church, Brass Monument of Lord Audley, &c. Baynard in Cranley, Portrait of Mr. Markland, Godelming Church and Ealhing House.

The various Manors in the hands of the King, at the compilation of Domesday, are, Gildeford, Wochinges, Stoches, Bermundesfve, Mereton, Waletone, Cherchefelle, Chingestune, Etwelle, Fecceham, Gomesselle, Essira, Dorchinges, God Iminge, Tiwesse. A copious Index, on the plan of that annexed to Mr. Bridges's History of Northamptonshire concludes the whole.

It is impossible (if our limits allowed us) to make extracts from a work like this. Suffice it to say, that, in the article of Biography, our readers will meet with Memoirs of the late eminent philosopher and critic, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Markland. 138.

138. *Journey into* South Wales, *through the Counties of* Oxford, Warwick, Worceſter, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Buckingham, *and* Hertford, *in the Year* 1799. *By* George Lipſcombe, *Eſq.*

WHETHER the charge in the Preface (p. xx), that "a certain captious Antiquary has inſinuated againſt a very reſpectable Touriſt, that it is ſuch a book as it is faſhionable to write, but from which it would be unſafe to quote a ſingle page," applies to ourſelves, we have in vain ranſacked our recollection to diſcover, though we certainly have read tours which well deſerve the cenſure. But, after all the juſt truths that Mr. L. has expreſſed againſt many modern Reviewers, we confeſs ourſelves by no means ſatisfied with his ſecond chapter, which is the firſt of his tour. True as it lamentably is, that bad reading in the Clergy is infinitely diſguſting, we do not agree with him that it is a means of driving away its hearers from the eſtabliſhed church. Good reading is a qualification not frequently found in diſſenting meetings, the Methodiſts preferring monotony and noiſe to the beſt modulated utterance. The afternoon preacher at Stratford was deſpiſed for other reaſons, p. 38. Mr. L. has, however, enlivened his tour with various objects antient and modern. Between Shipſton and Stratford are noticed three houſes of different characters; but, it may be, the firſt means that of Mr. Sheldon, ſince occupied by Lord Powis.

"One of the pariſh churches in Worceſterſhire, dedicated to St. Andrew, is ornamented with a delicate ſpire of great height; and I could not but fancy its perfect ſymmetry reflected great honour to Mr. Wilkinſon, a young architect." (p. 51.)

The tower of Ledbury church is almoſt contiguous but not adjacent to the North-eaſt of the tranſept, and is evidently more modern than the reſt of the building. (p. 62.) This is an additional inſtance to the towers diſtinct from churches already enumerated by us. In Herefordſhire, as in other counties, Mr. L. carries us by ſeveral reſpectable manſions, without naming them or their owners; but he has gratified us with a deſcription of Mr. Hereford's antient manſion, preſerved, with its antient furniture, with becoming care; though its owner, who deſcends from a family of the time of Edward III. has built a modern houſe nearer the road. (p. 65.) Mr. Purchas's brewery on the Wye (pp. 68—70) is not of *beer*, but of *wine*. Having in vain fought for the dedication of *Mordeford* church to St. *Michael*, we were about to aſcribe the monſtrous picture on the church Eaſt wall (p. 70), if it were worth a conjecture, to the banner of Cadwallader. Mr. L. could not aſcertain the *blade bone* of a whale without an *inſcription* (p. 76) The *whale-bone* is not an uncommon ſign. Inſignificant are the decorations of Preſteign church walls. The *white* colour of the ſtalls and pulpit in Hereford cathedral muſt have a ridiculous effect.

Lyte's "Light of Britaine" (p. 100), and Walter Light's old works on the mode of ornamenting windows (p. 136), are books that eſcaped the reſearches of Ames and Herbert.

As encouragement to travelling in North Wales, take the following bill of fare at *Rayader*. "Here we were regaled with an excellent ſupper. A couple of very fine roaſted fowls, a ham, a large diſh of veal cutlets, a piece of cold roaſt beef, and excellent tarts; for all which, *including* about a quart of beer per man, we only paid *one ſhilling* each. Tolerable fare for what a certain traveller has captiouſly denominated "a miſerable place." (p 114.) Mr. L. is not without reaſon partial to the Welch civility and hoſpitality; and of Mr. Johnes at *Hafod* he obſerves, "there is a great deal to admire and to praiſe, and perhaps a little to diſapprove. My expectations I will candidly acknowledge had been greatly raiſed by the ſeveral deſcriptions I had read of this place; and, although ſome of theſe expectations were diſappointed, it is rather to the honour of the grounds than to their diſcredit. So far is it from being a place entirely different from the genius of the country, I conſider it a greater merit to ariſe from its conſiſtency, and the ſuitableneſs of its arrangements, to ſhew ſome great national beauties to the moſt ſtriking advantage. The relationſhip of Taſte as the ſiſter of Simplicity, is perhaps ſeldom ſo readily diſcovered as at Hafod." (pp. 127, 128.) Mr. L. apologizes (p. 136) for pointing out "what *might be* done, rather than what is *neceſſary*, to render this delightful reſidence the glory and admiration of Wales."

"The voice of the whole country is loud in Mr. J.'s praiſes, and bears grateful teſtimony to the benevolence and

and charity by which he is diſtinguiſhed." (p. 137.)

It fared with Mr. L. in his aſcent up *Plinlimmon* as with thoſe who aſcend Snowdon: before he got to the ſummit the ſky was overcaſt, beſides the want of a guide. "There appears about theſe parts a kind of incipient cultivation and induſtry, which, if population were to increaſe in any great degree, might be the ſource of much advantage to the country. At preſent a ſhepherd, who poſſeſſes 100 ſheep, though really not poor, is truly wretched and miſerable. His children want all the benefit of inſtruction, and comforts of food and raiment. Thus forlorn and almoſt hopeleſs, they are compelled to wander by neceſſity, and become emigrants, in ſpite of the force of domeſtic attachment." (p. 150.)

"The baſis of the tower of *Aberyſtwith* church is conſiderably larger than the upper part; which deviation from the uſual ſtyle occurs alſo in the very old church of St. Peter at Oxford, founded ſo early as the year 886" (p. 165), and, if we miſtake not, in the tower of Oxford caſtle.

We can diſcover no traces of *Llanbadernwawr* having been a *cathedral* (p. 161), or even a collegiate church, unleſs its being in the patronage of the Biſhop of St. David has led to the miſtake.

"The women throughout the Northern part of Cardiganſhire were dreſſed in blue jackets, with petticoats of the ſame colour, and ſometimes the addition of a blue rug over the ſhoulders. About the middle of the county their appearance began to vary; the blue mantle gave place to white, and in a few inſtances to red ones; and, as we approached nearer the town of Cardigan, the number of the former diminiſhed, and the latter increaſed. It is to this ſingular appearance of the females of this country, thus adorned, that they aſcribe the ſudden panic with which the French invaders were ſtruck when they had effected a landing in Fiſhguard bay. M. Tate, who with a handful of men was bold enough to expoſe himſelf and his feeble train to certain and merited deſtruction, and audacious enough to ſuppoſe himſelf capable of holding, or at leaſt of aſſuming, a poſt to which the diſaffected might reſort, and where they might make a ſtand until freſh aſſociates and additional ſuccours could arrive from France, having gained the ſummit of a lofty eminence near Fiſhguard, was aſtoniſhed at the military appearance of the oppoſite hill, which he ſoon beheld covered, as he thought, with ſoldiers, but who were in fact only a hoſt of Welch women, prompted, ſome by courage, ſome by curioſity, and others by apprehenſion, to reconnoitre the enemy: but theſe Cambrian Amazons, having on their red mantles, ſtruck a terror into the French, whoſe general immediately waited on Lord Cawdor, commanding officer of the militia force ſtationed neareſt to the ſpot, and ſurrendered himſelf a priſoner at diſcretion." (pp. 168, 169.)

Mr. L. with great juſtice repeatedly complains of the tatteleſs cuſtom of "white-waſhing the roofs as well as ſide walls of the houſes: it offends the eye by a glare highly unpleaſant; deſtroys the harmony of the picture; and, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, impoveriſhes the proſpect. Why it ſhould ſo happen I cannot ſay; but all the inhabitants of the ſea-coaſts ſeem to entertain the ſame taſte with reſpect to architecture and building; even at Plymouth, Stonechurch, and the neighbouring places on the coaſt of Devonſhire, all adopt the ſame hideous mode of white-waſhing." (pp. 173, 174.)

At the inn at Cardigan a Welch maid was buſy in varniſhing the doors with *blood*; the origin of which cuſtom Mr. L. could not trace. May it not be that this varniſh has ſomething to recommend it for ſtrength or durability, rather than any local ſuperſtition now loſt? Calves are here brought to market freſh killed, and with their ſkins on. Sir Benjamin Hammet's iron works lye on the road between Cardigan and Newcaſtle. Caermarthen church is large; but all the ſolemnity of its appearance has been deſtroyed by the introduction of ſaſhes among other decorations equally abſurd and inconſiſtent. The cuſtom of *inter*mixing their coal with clay, which prevails throughout the country, renders the houſes almoſt intolerable to thoſe who have not been uſed to it. (p. 186.) This mode has been lately adopted in London. In the church of Llandilovawr are epitaphs to the right hon. George Rice, treaſurer of his majeſty's chamber, lord-lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum, colonel of the militia, and repreſentative of the county of Carmarthen in four parliaments, who married Cecilia, only daughter

daughter of William earl Talbot, by whom he left three ſons and two daughters, and died Aug. 4, 1779, aged 54; and Cecilia counteſs Dynevor, his widow, who died March 14, 1793, aged 57. The church-yard is interſected by a road, which divides it into two nearly equal parts; and there is a pleaſant row of houſes along the upper ſide of it. (pp. 202—204.) The *nameleſs* ſtream which accompanied our traveller from Llandovery made ſuch an impreſſion on his mind, that he repeatedly exclaims, "Farewell, thou limpid current," "Flow on, thou ſweet ſtream," "Flow on, thou rural river," &c. &c. &c. (p. 211.) "The neat little church of *Llanſpddyd* is ſurrounded by very large and venerable yew-trees, expanding in all the luxuriance of unreſtrained nature, in which ſtate *I really think them poſſeſſed of great majeſty and elegance.* The church near *Brain* is almoſt hidden by a rich plantation, which owes its darkeſt and moſt ſolemn ſhades to the yew, ſtill preſerved among the *more modern* and more *faſhionable* plants." (p. 212.)

"The abbey or collegiate church of *Brecon*, now incloſed with a high wall, diſgraced by the filth of a farm-yard immediately contiguous, and crumbling into a dreadful ſtate of ruinous dilapidation, excites only the ſentiments of pity and regret." (p. 216.) "Many of the graves are decorated with ſlips of yew or bay, which are ſtuck in the green turf and the aſhes of their relations by the pious hand of friendſhip and affection—a pretty remnant of a very antient cuſtom" common all over Wales.

The ſtone bridges of Glaſsbury and Hay were deſtroyed by the inundations of 1795, and both fell *up* the ſtream, an evident proof that their demolition was occaſioned by the weight of the water undermining the piers on which they ſtood. (p. 221.)

Clifford, a ſmall village on the bank of the Wye, with a ruined caſtle, is ſaid to have been the birth-place of the renowned Roſamond, daughter of an earl of Clifford (p. 225.)

Fording the Wye, our traveller diſcovered a moſt remarkable echo, the moſt complete in its anſwers of any he ever met with, and not much inferior to that which has been celebrated in Dr. Plott's Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire. (p. 224.) Here is introduced an anecdote of Mrs. B—v—n, of L——, hiding herſelf *under a table*, to make it believed ſhe was not at home; though the benighted travellers ſaw her by the light of her old maid's candle, and were obliged to find their way as well as they could to *Kington* in the dark. They reſted a few nights under the hoſpitable roof of Mr. D——s at *Preſteign*.

Of the well at *Richard's Caſtle*, after repeated cleanings found full of the bones of frogs, Mr. L. only obſerves, that its water has not the property of *killing* thoſe animals, however it may of diſſolving their fleſh. (p. 233.)

Of *Ludlow* he remarks, that, though the ſtreets are in general ſpacious, and ſome of them handſome, there is an air of quietneſs which the ſize of the town rendered unexpected; the graſs literally grows in ſeveral parts of it. Dulneſs ſeems indeed to have ſo completely eſtabliſhed her reign here, that we had been a whole day at Ludlow before we ſaw a ſingle carriage of any deſcription paſs through the ſtreets. Mr. L. after joking with the monuments in the *cruciform* church, has offered another ſolution of the origin of the cuſtom of placing animals at the feet of figures on monuments; that it was "ſymbolical of the contempt which the true Chriſtian entertains for the good things of the preſent world, and as an indication that he aſpires to the bleſſings of immortality, trampling on the higheſt honours and diſtinctions of this earthly ſtate" (p. 240); and therefore treading on lions, bears, dragons, eagles, as well as deer, goats, and dogs. The Ten Commandments are here painted in the old letter, much abridged, and exhibiting a curious ſpecimen of antient orthography. On the liberality of the corporation, in ornamenting the town with a bridge, almshouſe, and town-hall, he deſcants with approbation, as contrary to the principles of corporations.

On the court of Marches the following reflexions are offered.

"The diſpoſition of Henry VIII. arbitrary, inſolent, and deſpotic, aided by the ſucceſs of all his enterpriſes under the adminiſtration of Cardinal Wolſey, and the increaſe of power and wealth gained by the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, encouraged him to lay the foundation of this court, as a ſtep the moſt probably conducive to a complete and abſolute eſtabliſhment of uncontrouled authority. This court extended its

its influence over the unhappy country of Wales, with a degree of capricious deſpotiſm, on which, in theſe enlightened days of liberty and of juſtice, we cannot reflect without terror and aſtoniſhment. The pomp and magnificence of this eſtabliſhment, ſo well calculated to attract public reverence and reſpect, ſeem not ſo much intended to maintain the dignity of thoſe who were appointed to execute the laws, as to place them at a vaſt diſtance from the people who reſorted to their tribunal, and to dazzle the eyes of the inferior orders. The court of Marches was a powerful inſtrument in the hands of a politic prince, for ſubjugating the independence of the nobles, as well as for checking the growth of the firſt ſeeds of freedom, and ſuppreſſing the dawn of liberty among the people. Henry, whoſe artifices were equal to any emergency, well knew how neceſſary it would be to commit the management of this new eſtabliſhment to a man of acknowledged probity, and one who could not be ſuſpected of a deſign to abridge the influence of the peers, or extend the royal prerogative. The benefit which he expected to derive from it was moreover to be effected gradually; and it was reſerved to the king himſelf to remove the lord preſident, as well as the reſt of the officers, at his pleaſure; ſo that, by conferring that honour at firſt on a man not blindly and implicitly attached to his own principles*, he had at once an opportunity of proving the fidelity of that man, and of drawing his ſubjects into a belief that the court of Marches was deſigned for their ſecurity and advantage." (p. 253—255.) It was diſſolved by act of parliament at the Revolution as a great grievance and oppreſſion to the ſubject, an intolerable burden to the principality, and a means of ſupporting arbitrary power." (p. 258.)

Downton caſtle, erected by Richard Payne Knight, eſq. at an expence of 60,000l. and praiſed by the late Mr. Shaw, in his Weſtern Tour, as "reſembling the habitations of antient barons, in which he ſucceeded ſo as to be the admiration of all viſitors," is next criticiſed with ſurprize, as "a modern-antique manſion, unworthy of the dignified title of a caſtle." (p. 271.) We have not yet ſeen the complete modern imitation of antient architecture, which is not made a maſs of incongruities.

"In the quarries of lime ſtone near the ſite of Dudley-caſtle many curioſities have been found. The figures of ſhells and of inſects are very common; and ſome of the bodies of locuſts have been diſcovered. Theſe have been indiſcriminately called 'the Dudley foſſil;' but the locuſt is the moſt rare and curious." (p. 288.)

"Before we entered Birmingham [from Dudley], the artificial ruin of a monaſtic edifice called *Hockley-abbey*, built with cinders and vitrifications, at no great diſtance from the road, but half hidden by the encircling ivy, evinced a degree of taſte in thoſe who deſigned it;" who, from the panegyrical lines following this account, and hailing them "gentle partners," are probably ſome gentleman and lady of the town. Of all mock ruins we think as of all modern Gothic; nor can we ſubſcribe to our traveller's obſervation, when he "does not think there would be more religion if there were fewer ſectaries; but, on the other hand, he believes there would be leſs." (p. 293.)

The Leaſowes are deſcribed in their preſent neglected ſtate; and in a few years little of the delightful ſcenes, which once characterized the retreat of the plaintive Shenſtone, will remain to be traced. They ſeem now to be open to every viſitor, "unmoleſted by intruſive gardeners, and undiſturbed by impertinent guides."

Mr. L. reflects on *Warwick* as "uncommonly dull, almoſt to a proverb;" and quotes ſome lines, which he repreſents as more true than poetic, ſtigmatizing it as a *drowzy* place, occupied by the feeble race of Indolence*; but the "pavements dread the turf's encroaching green" is neither true nor poetic. Warwick, though a county and a market town, being out of a high road, and no thoroughfare, is only enlivened by Aſſizes and Races: but it ſhould be remembered Mr. L. ſpeaks not more favourably of Ludlow. He ſtigmatizes Warwick with the abuſe of their corporation; from which, we were given to underſtand, he once undertook to reſcue it. We with him, however, to find on the tomb of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick *two* ſta-

* Rowland Lee, Biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield.

* If Indolence overawes the inhabitants, they have leſs reaſon to regret the demolition of their houſes. (p. 344.)

tues

tues of burniſhed braſs as large as life, and an innumerable hoſt of angels, of the ſame metal, ſtanding in niches round the tomb. Had he bought or conſulted the printed account of the Beauchamp monuments ſold by the clerk, he would have ſeen there was but *one* ſtatue of the earl, and that his relations round the tomb were at leaſt as numerous as the angels. We forbear to criticiſe his cenſure of the ornaments of the chapel, but cannot help noticing his idea, that "the piety of our forefathers ſuggeſted to them vows to depoſit their arms in the churches and monaſteries, a cuſtom derived from the remoteſt antiquity, and noticed by all the old hiſtorians and romance-writers, but firſt by the prophet Ezekiel *." (p. 320.) This idea is repeated at p. 396. Are not the banners, arms, and armour, heraldic atchievements placed over the reſpective monuments after death, confounded with others dedicated by the parties while living. We know not whence he got his authority that "ſeveral Roman inſcriptions have been diſcovered at Warwick at different times," in proof that there is no doubt that this town was a ſtation of the Romans called *Præſidium*. He had better have proved it from the name *Ward*, or *Guard vic*, ſynonymous with *Præſidium*. The deſcent into the *horrifying* dungeon under the great tower furniſhes a moſt capital ſoliloquy of near three pages. He tells us, indeed (p. 341), that "the chimney-piece of a ſmall bed-chamber in one of the turrets is compoſed of marbles (inſcribed with the names of Roman ſoldiers), which have been dug up at Warwick, whoſe antiquity has entitled them to ſuch a diſtinction;" but we rather incline to ſuſpect he took this on the authority of ſome Cicerone of the caſtle, and that the marbles, perhaps of the ſepulchral kind, were brought from ſome other part of the world. We confeſs ourſelves unable to find out Henry *duke* of Warwick, whoſe arms are deſcribed in the windows of the armoury. (p. 392.) Quere, if the "Dutch burgomaſter and Lady Vandyke" do not mean a "Dutch burgomaſter by Rembrandt, and the wife of Sneyders by Vandyke," or a Dutch burgomaſter and his lady by Vandyke? Mr. L. has miſtaken ij (two) for 11 (eleven), as the ſalary of the keeper of Guy's ſword. (p. 347.) The antique vaſe engraved in our vol. LXX. p. 1144, is duly noticed. (p. 349.)

The church at *Banbury* is truly characterized as rather a *heavy* than an elegant pile. (p. 355.)

"The new church at *Buckingham*, though a plain and very neat ſtructure, has no great degree of beauty or elegance; and the cumbrous head of a ſwan, the arms of Buckinghamſhire, elevated on the roof of the county hall, is a very diſguſting and prepoſterous ornament." (p. 356.)

Our traveller returned from Buckinghamſhire, by *Claydon*, the overgrown ſeat of the late Earl Verney, which has been reduced ſince his deceaſe, *Hilleſdon*, and *Grendon Underwood*, in which latter church he gathers epitaphs of the Dartons, and other families.

Mr. L's conjectures reſpecting the poſition of the rood-loft at the Weſt end of the church, inſtead of at the end of the chancel, is peculiar to himſelf. (p. 373.) *Time* and *Death* never made part of the rood-loft, which was appropriated to figures of the Criciſixion. The other figures, it is believed, were introduced ſince the Reformation. Mr. L. was as good an antiquary in his conjectures about the groteſque figures on the ſteeple at *Quainton*. (p. 376.) The *Lyche* gate of the church-yard is literally the corpſe gate, from the Saxon *lic*, *corpus*; and probably the adjoining elm, under which they reſt the corpſe, is of no little antiquity. Several of the epitaphs are very incorrectly copied or printed. That under the braſs prieſt, at *Quainton* ſhould be:

Quisquis tris qui transteris sta p'lege
Sum quod tris futra' quod ts
plora pro me precor ora.

That (p. 387) is 2 Tim. iv. 7 8.

Τον αγωνα τον καλον ηγωνισμαι,
τον δρομον τετελεκα, την πιστιν
τετηρηκα. λοιπον αποκειται μοι ο της
δικαιοσυνης στεφανος, ον αποδωσει
μοι ο Κυριος εν εκεινη τη ημερα,
ο δικαιος κριτης.

P. 391. Read "Chi iddio vuole *io* vuolo."

P. 395. The uſe of the French language in the epitaphs is, at leaſt, as early

* We have not been able to find this authority; but as to the citing *Suetonius*, "ſpeaking of vineyards as *very common* in Britain" (p. 323), we ſuſpect Mr. L. read or cited Dr. Pegge's Diſſertation on the Vine in Britain, in Archæol. I. too haſtily.

early as the beginning of the fourteenth century, and it continued throughout a century. (Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. Introduction, cclxxiv.) In this church is an epitaph on Mr. L.'s father, if we miſtake not; for that this was his native county, he has made Mr. Gray acknowledge for him. (p. 375.) The line on John Croke, in Chilton church, (p. 404) ſhould be read, "Sit magnus;" and the other, "Aditor." In other epitaphs the u and v is counterchanged. P. 418, l. 9 from bottom, read CROCI.

Near *Quainton* is *Denham*, an old ſeat of the Winwoods We are next conducted, through *Wotton Underwood*, in a houſe built on the plan of the Queen's palace, St. James's park, but deſerted by its noble owner for Stowe. *Norton* houſe belongs to Sir John Aubrey, bart. with a gallery 120 feet long. *Chilton*, the ſeat of the Crokers and Carters, now of Sir —— Aubrey. *Long Crendon*, *Nutleigh abbey*, of which ſmall remains. *Winchendon*, the diſapidated ſeat of the Duke of Wharton; the long avenues of lime-trees, which rectilinearly interſect the paſtures, and a terrace walk, are almoſt the only marks of its former grandeur. It now belongs to the Duke of Marlborough. *Eythorp*, the ſeat of the late Sir William Stanhope, K. B. now belongs to Lord Cheſterfield. *Dinton*, the ſeat of Sir John Vanhattem, kt. Sir William Lee's, at *Hartwell*, was paſſed unnoticed, to the left, in the way to *Ayleſbury*, juſtly deſignated a poor town, if it were not for the attendance at its markets. In *Quarendon* chapel, four miles from it, are ſome old monuments of the Leighs, earls of Lichfield, who took from it the title of viſcount. The village of *Aſton Clinton* is full of neat villas. *Tring*, a mean ill-built town. In the yard of Northchurch is buried, *Peter the Wild Boy*, of whom there is an engraving, on a braſs plate, in the church, which has eſcaped Mr. L. *Berkhampſtead* has a ſhabby, decayed market, but genteel inhabitants and neighbours, and ſplendid aſſemblies. *Hernel Hempſted*, a neat market town. *King's Langley*, and ruins of a palace, aſcribed to *King John*, who is ſaid "to have capriciouſly deprived the ladies here of their thirds, at the deceaſe of their huſbands, in conſequence of ſome perſonal indignities which they offered to his Majeſty, as he rode through the town." (p. 443.) Is this the preſent tenure of widows in this town or hundred?

From *Watford*, our traveller trots on to London, and concludes with "apologizing for the deficiencies, the inconveniencies, and neglects, which the reader has been compelled to encounter; aſſuring him, that, feeling the neceſſity of his indulgent candour, he ſupplicates with the greateſt earneſtneſs and anxiety."

This tour, otherwiſe agreeable and entertaining, is too much interlarded with Poetry and Reflection, to which may apply the epithet of *prettynceſſes* beſtowed by its author on Mr. Knight's buildings at Downton.

139. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St.* Paul, *before the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, &c. on* Tueſday, June 1, 1802; *being the Day appointed by his Majeſty to be obſerved as a General Thankſgiving. By the Rev.* John Hutchins, *M. A. Chaplain to his Lordſhip.*

THE text, Luke xviii. 1, encourages the duty of *prayer* as a means of obtaining a continuance of the bleſſings and benefits of peace.

140. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St.* Paul, *before the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, &c. on* Sunday, June 20, 1802, *being the firſt* Sunday *in* Trinity *Term. By the Rev.* John Hutchins, *M. A. Chaplain to his Lordſhip.*

FROM Matthew xxv. 4, he aſſerts the doctrine of eternal rewards and puniſhments, which are certainly held forth, with equal wiſdom, in the New Teſtament.

141. *A Sermon preached in* Lambeth *Church on* Sunday, June 27, 1802, *at the Conſecration of the Right Rev.* G. H. Huntingford, *D. D. Lord Biſhop of Gloucester. By the Rev.* William Hawley, *M. A. Fellow of* Winchester *College. Publiſhed by Command of the Archbiſhop.*

THE text is Luke xxii. 25, 26; and furniſhes a modeſt defence of Church Government, the principals in which are repreſented as intended to be ſubſervient, in a truly chriſtian manner, to the wants and neceſſities of thoſe under their authority. Mr. H. gives this new explanation of the text: "The kings of the nations aſſume an arbitrary power, and the benefits derived to their ſubjects from this exerciſe of authority are not conſidered as flowing from any obligation of duty on the part of the ſovereign,

ſovereign, but are gratifying acknowledgements in the effecting of his ſpontaneous benevolence. But in every kingdom you are not to expect theſe ſelfiſh advantages. The pre-eminence to which you aſpire involves the performance of the moſt laborious and painful duties; it demands an extraordinary degree of humility and ſelf-denial, and impoſes an obligation of miniſtering, as ſervants, to the wants and neceſſities of your inferiors. Far from contributing to the gratification of pride, or the indulgence of pleaſure, it is a pre-eminence in labour, in perils, and in ſuffering.

"In this view of the paſſage it appears, that our bleſſed Saviour neither intended to mark the diſtinction between temporal and ſpiritual power, nor to prohibit the rulers of his church from accepting worldly honours; but merely to inform them what *would* be their lot, and what *ought* to be the temper and conduct in the kingdom to which, at his departure, they were appointed. It follows, that no ſuch prohibition as the above alluded to is contained in theſe expreſſions; unleſs it could be determined that the enjoyment of temporal advantages is compatible with a conſcientious diſcharge of duty, and a profound humility of ſpirit." (pp.5—7.) The falſe conſtruction of the text Mr. H. conceives appears, in a great degree, to have been "grounded on a miſconception of the term *ſervant*, a term evidently implied in St. Luke, and expreſſed in the correſponding paſſage of St. Mauhew: *Whoſoever will be chief among you, let him be your ſervant.* This appellation is diveſted of every idea of meanneſs or inferiority, when applied to thoſe whoſe ſtations demand the performance of certain ſpecified duties toward individuals or communities, poſſeſſing no reciprocity of ſovereignty or controul. In this caſe, Rulers are called ſervants of the publick, though power and authority are eſſential to their office, and, in ſome caſes, without reſponſibility to any tribunal; nor can it be doubted, that, in this limited ſignification, the term is employed in theſe paſſages of Scripture, ſince our bleſſed Lord, in the verſes immediately after the text, while he ſpeaks of himſelf as of one that ſerveth, aſſumes the title of chief and king, and, in right of that ſupremacy, appoints his apoſtles to ſubordinate kingdoms. Hence we conclude, that the apoſtles, and, by conſequence, the prelates, their ſucceſſors, were perſons ordained of Chriſt to govern his church, for the advantage and benefit of the community, and ſo far forth only are they ſervants. (7—8.)

The church is inveſted with permanent dignity, and her permanent utility maintained, by addition of ſuch honours, privileges, and appointments, as, not depending on the caprice or diſcretion of individuals, might furniſh her miniſters, at all times, with the means of diſcharging, with effect, the duties of their ſacred functions. The objections to temporal endowments and diſtinctions as not required in the primitive church are anſwered by conſidering, that the gifts of the ſpirit continued occaſionally for a conſiderable time after the apoſtolic age; that excommunication was a powerful inſtrument; and that the external circumſtances of the church did not require vigorous exerciſe of authority in her rulers; and the people were more devoted to their prelates. The other objection, that the good effects, both civil and religious, which an eſtabliſhed church can be ſaid to produce, are produced by churches which have rejected Epiſcopacy as completely as by any others; it is anſwered, that this may perhaps be aſcribed, in great meaſure, to the local circumſtances of a country, where the ſpirit of religion has not yet been damped by the influx of enormous wealth. And here we muſt applaud the propriety of the remark, that, "had the intereſts of religion been properly guarded; had its miniſtry been ſupplied with ſufficient means of fulfilling their important duties, or ſufficient inducement to exertion; could the patrons of infidelity, with every ſhadow of truth, have boaſted, that, in ſpacious diſtricts of a country, once the nurſery of Reformation, not a ſingle Chriſtian was to be found?" (17.) For ſecuring the general intereſts of Religion againſt the attacks of thoſe who would reject her obligations, or corrupt her doctrines, the moſt zealous advocate of any other church will not, it is preſumed, be hardy enough to affirm, that the exertions of its members, in this high and uſeful department, enable it to maintain a competition in the Church of England.

The preacher concludes with deprecating, from this country, "the probable

liable result of a weak, diſhonourable, and unprincipled conduct, dreadfully exemplified in the events which have annihilated the antient eſtabliſhment of a neighbouring country. No ſooner was a large body of the inferior clergy ſeduced into an unnatural combination, an unhallowed league, with the avowed enemies of Religion, by the hope of ſupplanting thoſe whoſe exaltation they beheld with envy, than the deſtruction of the Church enſued. While, with ſhort-ſighted ſelfiſhneſs, they were ſtraining every nerve to remove the pillars which ſeemed to obſtruct the free courſe of their ambition, the majeſtic edifice, which, for centuries, had ſtood unſhaken, fell with an awful craſh, and involved the throne and the altar, the privileges of the ſuperior orders, and the rights of the people, into ruins."

142. *The* Scarborough *Tour in* 1803. *By* W. Hutton, F. A. S. S.

THE attention of a fond parent to a beloved daughter has again furniſhed our entertaining friend with an opportunity of giving his readers amuſing information in a new route. Diſpoſed to try ſpa water, with exerciſe, to remove a tightneſs of breathing brought on by wet clothes, his daughter mentioned Scarborough, to which he aſſented; and they ſet out June 19, 1803. At Derby, where he was ſeventy-three years ago the leaſt of three hundred who laboured at the ſilk mill, all now in their graves, two generations had paſſed away ſince he knew the place. The town is increaſing and riſing to opulence. The only honour Cheſterfield can boaſt is giving the title of Earl to that *admirable* author and *worthy* man, Philip Dormer Stanhope. The monuments of three earls of Shrewſbury in Sheffield church are taken down, George 1538, 1590, and Gilbert 1616. The church was reduced to a ſhell, undergoing a repair: the monuments were deſtroyed. Of the caſtle remain only two or three ſhattered *columns*. Doncaſter is the handſomeſt town Mr. H. ever beheld. Thomas lord Grey, arreſted at Pontefract, took ſanctuary, and eſcaped into Britany to Henry earl of Richmond. Some of the round *piers* [towers] of the caſtle are ſtanding, but ſhattered. The grand rooms in which the unhappy ſufferers were impriſoned were 60 feet diameter. A caſtle dyed in blood! a blot upon the Plantagenet character. "The battle of Towton was the moſt cruel that ever diſgraced the annals of England. For the preſent, however, it ſheathed the ſword, which, perhaps, would have been drawn no more in this conteſt, had not that moſt powerful paſſion of the human heart, *love*, fooliſhly taken poſſeſſion of Edward's breaſt, and revived that conteſt which ended in deſtruction." (p. 69.) "A capacious hoſpital was erected at Shrewſbury by Hugh de Pudſey, biſhop of Durham, 1154. This prelate is celebrated in hiſtory for three qualities, Ambition, Avarice, and Wh—ing; ſins which the hoſpital, perhaps, was intended to waſh out." (p. 70.) Mr. H. muſt anſwer for the latter aſperſion of this benevolent prelate, which does not attach to his epiſcopal character; but, having been promoted to that dignity at the age of 25, when he was treaſurer of York, and archdeacon of Wincheſter, he probably took the earlieſt opportunity of ſowing his wild oats, and indulging the privilege of being *nephew* (qu. natural ſon) of king Stephen. Mr. Hutchinſon (I. 182) ſays, "while treaſurer of York he had three natural children, all ſons; but, after *he became a biſhop*, hiſtorians have not attributed ſuch errors to his character."——"In ſpite of his errors, truth will deliver to poſterity this due diſtinction, that he was in that age a very great man." His errors, without his virtues, have been aſcribed to one of his ſucceſſors within the laſt century.

Tadcaſter, "being a lordſhip recently incloſed, has an open and naked aſpect." (p. 71.) If it was open field, without green hedges or trees, it cannot have a more *open* and *naked* aſpect from being ſet out with ditches and dead buſhes. What then muſt be the face of a country bereft of its verdure and lofty antient trees, to which ditches and dead buſhes are ſubſtituted, to make corn and graſs grow, for the conſumption of an overgrown capital, and to deprive it of the leſſer and not uneſſential produce of the induſtry of little farmers and cottagers? From what Mr. H. had read and heard, his expectations were raiſed above par. (p. 73.) "The author of the Hiſtory of York, ſpeaking of the famous Roman Wall, erected by Severus, which croſſes the iſland, falls into a ſmall miſtake in calling

calling it 232 miles long. Had he travelled it, as I did two years ago, he might have found it only 70 miles, as may be seen in my remarks, which I gave to Mr. Nichols, editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, who publiſhed them, with plates, in 1802." (p. 85.) The ſtreets of York are the worſt Mr. H. ever ſaw. The place is crowded with houſes and with inhabitants; but the ſtreets are ſo very narrow, that thoſe inhabitants cannot act. The air cannot purify, nor the ſmoke riſe. York, ſuch the antiquity, whoever ſees it ſees but little *new*. The generality of the houſes are in the Tudor ſtyle, one ſtory projecting over another till the eye climbs to the top, which covers, on each ſide of a narrow ſtreet, ſix or eight feet, and forms a V reverſed A. I think I obſerved in one or two inſtances the two tops of oppoſite houſes were not more than 12 inches aſunder! This will retain the ſmoke, and exclude the ſun and air." (p. 92.)

"The city is far from being delightful; the country which ſurrounds it is. One of our grandeſt national works is that of the *Minſter*; but not a ſtreet points towards it which deſerves the name. Beauty is buried. There is not one ſpot where it can be ſeen to advantage." (p. 95.)

Mr. H. having been concerned in upwards of 400 inſolvencies, and conducted a petty court 19 years, which decided property between man and man, in which period more than 100,000 cauſes paſſed through his hands, argues with great propriety on the miſchief of inſolvent acts. In 49 out of 50 the debtor was much inclined to bear hard on the creditor; in plain terms, to cheat him. Commiſſions of bankruptcy were once intended to relieve the honeſt but induſtrious tradeſman; they are now uſed to brave a burden off a rogue's back, and teach him to laugh at his creditors." (pp. 104—106.)

The Council-houſe, an old Saxon building on Ouſe-bridge, and the king's palace near the Minſter, are alike in neglect and decay.

The manſion-houſe is a modern and handſome ſtructure, elegantly furniſhed; the court of juſtice ſuperb and convenient. "This place is the reſtrainer and the puniſher of evil; without it order and ſociety muſt ceaſe. Where is the man who does not covet the property of another? where is the man who would not take it if not prevented? and where is the man who would try to accumulate, if that accumulation was liable to be taken away? Thus, my dear reader, I have opened a field of horror extenſive as the creation; the conſequences would be ſhocking. *Man* let looſe, deſtruction follows. I leave the ſcene to the imagination, with obſerving, that the largeſt folio in Lackington's warehouſe could not contain the dreadful effects." (p. 124.)

"I am told there are 26 pariſhes in York, and only 23 churches; perhaps three are gone to decay. The preſent number, I apprehend, is more than are needful. I have not been many times, or I might poſſibly have ſeen them leſs than half full. Methodiſm has thinned all denominations, but particularly the Eſtabliſhment." (p. 126.) We may aſk, Will it people Heaven?

"The Aſſembly-rooms were planned and erected by that great architect the earl of Burlington. The entrance to the Egyptian-hall is convenient; but, like an ordinary face, it makes no ſtriking appearance; yet the internal part, like a clear head, covers every defect. The hoſpital is a plain neat building, begun by a woman who ſpent a life in doing good, and did not leave an enemy behind her, the lady Elizabeth Haſtings, ſiſter to the Earl of Huntingdon. The higheſt degree of charity is to *help* him who *cannot* help himſelf. This and the Aſylum for Lunatics come under this deſcription." (pp. 133, 135.)

"The Cathedral is one of the greateſt works of human production; its magnitude ſurpriſing, its execution aſoniſhing. Here ſeems to have been inſuſed as much fret-work as the genius of man could contrive. Windows make a conſiderable part of the ſhell. I think all the glaſs is curiouſly painted, and all whole. The Weſt is the chief front, and a moſt beautiful picture. The whole building, but chiefly this part, is full of imagery, Scripture hiſtory, and thoſe of the Saints. The moſt perfect uniformity is preſerved in this front. The two ſteeples exactly correſponding with each other, ſtand on each ſide as out-guards, and leave a grand entrance in the centre; over which ſits archbiſhop Malton, founder of this beautiful front. The eye is faſcinated, and unwilling to quit. At the Eaſt end is the moſt noble window I ever beheld, 27 yards high, and

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as beautiful as large. The North ſide has its ornaments, but in leſs degree; one of which is five very large windows in one, perfectly uniform, called *the five ſiſters*, painted from the needle-work wrought, and ſaid to be *given*, by five ſiſters*. The preſent Minſter was 158 years in raiſing; begun, 1154, by the famous Roger, the 81ſt archbiſhop, the ſtaunch friend of Henry II. and the oppoſer of Thomas Becket, erecting the choir and vaults. Walter Grey, lord-chancellor 1217, the 33d archbiſhop, erected the South croſs aile 1227; and John le Romaine, treaſurer only of the ſee, the North, 1260. John le Romaine, his ſon, 38th archbiſhop 1285, laid the foundation ſtone of the great nave 1291. William de Malton, 42d archbiſhop, inſtalled 1317, finiſhed it, and added the two beautiful ſteeples 1330. John Thuarſby †, lord chancellor 1352, 44th archbiſhop, took down the choir built by Roger, and laid the firſt ſtone of the preſent choir 1361; towards the completion of which he gave more than 1000l. a large fortune for that day. It was finiſhed in nine years, 1370. No addition ſeems to have been made to this ſuperb edifice during the laſt 373 years; for Walter Skirlow, formerly prebendary of York, but now biſhop of Durham, at the ſame time erected the ſteeple. Thus it appears that the preſent Minſter was 158 years in raiſing its head; but we cannot ſuppoſe it continued to advance during the whole time. Awe ſtrikes the ſtranger on entering. The painted glaſs is wonderful; and, though the windows abound, the place is rather darkſome. The colour forbids the light, but adds to the ſolemnity. The beautiful moſaic pavement was executed, 1736, under the direction of lord Burlington, at the expence of 2,500 l. excluſive of the ſtone, which came from Huddleſton, and was given by Sir Edward Gaſcoigne. The ſtranger will be inclined to think there is a peculiar pleaſure in the tread." (p. 152.) To a genuine Antiquary the original pavement, chequered with monuments, however robbed of their braſs ornaments, will appear more congenial to the place. "An admirable ſkreen or partition, which divides the choir from the nave, will attract the eye, in which are, in 15 niches, 15 of our kings, beginning with the Norman Conqueror, eight on one ſide and ſeven on the other, dreſſed in their robes of ſtate, ſuitable to the day in which they lived. I endeavoured to attach a likeneſs of the living king to that of his effigies, but they did not always agree: Time and mutilating ſtone have given them a ſhabbier dreſs, though a court dreſs, than they ever wore. My guide aſſured me there was an intention to repair and beautify them. I earneſtly wiſh them ſucceſs; but I fear patching ſtone ſtatues will be a difficult taſk. They appear to have been all put up at the ſame time, and not later than the time of Henry VI. whoſe ſtatue was taken away in that of Edward IV. and the niche left empty, till the figure of James took the place; and he now looks as grim as the reſt. (p. 153—157.) All reflections on the ſtyle of building adapted for worſhip vaniſh, when we reflect that the tabernacle in the wilderneſs received its *decorations* from divine direction, as much as the more magnificent temple of Solomon received the ſanction of divine acceptance. Temples muſt vary according to the materials or the wealth of the builder; and yet true Devotion dwells in the heart. If men can worſhip under cover, they would preſer it to being expoſed to rain and ſun, as they would a decent apartment to an old barn, and ſo progreſſively; if their liberality increaſes with their piety, what right has any one to cenſure and ridicule them? The plain and artleſs places of worſhip in Wales will no more diſcourage *Jumping* than the ſplendid cathedrals of England will promote another kind of Enthuſiaſm.

"A large and rich paſtoral ſtaff or croſier, of ſilver, more than ſix feet long, an emblem of honour carried before the biſhop, with the Virgin and child in her arms curiouſly engraved within the bend, ſaid to have been brought from Portugal by Catharine, queen dowager of Charles II. with her coat of arms on one ſide. She gave this rich piece of finery to her Confeſſor, whoſe name was Smith, and whom James II. nominated to the ſee of York 1687, though a Catholic. Smith was ſo pleaſed with his new dignity and his gaudy bauble, that he cauſed his family arms to be engraved

* We ſuſpect the name derived from the *Uniformity*, as it is common to give the name of *Siſters* to cluſtered trees

† *Thruſſy*. His rebus a *thruſh* holding a paſtoral ſtaff on a tun, is over the Weſt entrance at Fountaine's abbey.

on it, with a mitre and crofier, and over them a cardinal's hat, being not only confident of *ſtanding*, but *riſing*. Enjoyment, however, is rather an uncertain thing, eſpecially when elevated; for, ſhortly after walking in grand parade from the abbey to the cathedral, with this rich crofier before him, it was forcibly ſeized and taken away by a party headed by lord Darnley, afterwards duke of Leeds; ſo that this magnificent piece of religious furniture became an heir-loom of the church, and a memorandum of his folly. The man who cautiouſly climbs a ladder is likely to be ſafe; but he who runs up with haſty ſteps may chance to ſtumble. This was the caſe with Smith; his rapid progreſs produced a fall, from which he never recovered." (pp. 168, 169.) Drake, p. 466, ſays the ſee of York was kept vacant by James II. for two years after Dolben's death, 1686, "for reaſons not to be approved of," and filled, by William III. by Lamplugh, 1688. He makes no mention of archbiſhop Smith, or of his crofier, among the Curioſities ſhewn in the veſtry, p. 479; yet we do not doubt the accuracy of Mr. H.

Speaking of the horn of Ulphus, who by it conveyed his eſtate to the church from his ſons, who were quarrelling about it, he ſays, p. 173, "Thus at one ſtroke was granted to the minſter a princely fortune. I ſhould much doubt the Chriſtianity of this old gentleman. Would not Chriſtianity rather have appeared in mild and reaſonable arguments, which would have convinced the ſons, were they not ſavages? Are we ſure ſuch arguments were not employed, or that the old gentleman acted in revenge, or that he had not a right to diſpoſe of his property as he pleaſed, even to the diſinheriting undutiful children? Antient hiſtory preſents us with ſimple facts, without collateral circumſtances; and we muſt take things as we find them, without applying the reaſoning or practice of modern times. In the ſame ſpirit our author cenſures archbiſhop Malton, from having his ſtatue over the Weſt door as builder of that front. It is his only monument; that over his grave being *cruelly* deſtroyed at the Reformation. (p. 183.)

Our friend's uſual pleaſantry is exerciſed on the epitaphs of the archbiſhops and their titles. Speaking of archbiſhop Sharp, who died 1713, he ſays, "If we attend to the ſeven ſtages of his life (rather his preferment), we ſhould be apt to conclude he thought more of *himſelf* than of the church. One thing may be in a man's mouth, and another in his heart. The good of our country and *ourſelf* are ſynonymous terms. They cover the ſame idea, as two farthings do a halfpenny. The title of the ſecond archbiſhop is a little ſingular, if not a little fooliſh. A diſpute for ſupremacy had long continued between the archbiſhops of York and Canterbury. Pope Innocent VI. in 1534, unwilling to diſoblige either, determined that York ſhould bear the title of *Primate of England*, and Canterbury *Primate of all England*. The man who can diſcover a difference muſt have a keen eye; even the Pope himſelf muſt ſmile at the deciſion." (p. 202—204.) Saxon kings buried in the cathedral were Edwin, the founder, ſlain 617: Eadbert 767; Eanbald (not Eubald) 797 (not 787); Sweyne (not Sweryne) 1014. See Drake, p. 489.

Mr. H.'s readers are left to find out the name of the gentleman, whoſe houſe and iron gates preſented themſelves behind the inn at *Whitwell*.

"The town [Scarborough] conſiſts of about thirty ſtreets; moſt of them are ſhort, and all narrow, except two, Queen ſtreet, which is very paſſable, but particularly Newborough, which is handſome. None are dirty; filth cannot lodge, from the great deſcent of the ſtreets, and the power of the rain. They are well paved, but generally ſo very confined, that we ſhould ſuſpect, when the inhabitants erected their houſes, they forgot to leave a road. Moſt of the ſtreets are ſo very ſteep, that a carriage cannot run with ſafety. It is eaſy to diſcover the antient from the modern part of the town. That part leading from the ſea up the new ſteps to the Croſs, through Sepulchre ſtreet, Princeſs ſtreet, to the ſea at the foot of the Caſtle hill, is undoubtedly the eldeſt part. It is narrow, and diſagreeable beyond deſcription; a ſtranger to pure air, though joining the ſea, and almoſt to light, even in a bright ſummer's day. In this ſpace, which is about ten acres, there are forty paſſages or thoroughfares, for they do not deſerve the name of ſtreets; many of them are crowded with buildings, and are better adapted for the burrow of rabbits than of men. The air of Scarborough is excellent, if not contaminated by art. The longeſt diameter of the town, that is, from the Bull, on the outſide of Newborough gate, to the pier head, is about ſix hundred yards; and the wideſt, that is, from the New

New Steps to the top of Tollergate, about two hundred and fixty. The town is cerved, forming the figure of a bow, or half moon; the fhape of the cliff, whether viewed in front, facing the fea, or the back, towards the land. Viewed from the church-yard, or the Caſtle-hill, it is a cloſe and compact cluſter of houſes, covered with red. The unevenneſs of the town will appear from the following meaſures. You riſe ninety-four ſteps from the ſands at the New Steps to the top of Merchants Row, perhaps thirty yards perpendicular; from thence to the church-yard twice that height; and from the church-yard to the caſtle about forty more. So that, in covering an horizontal ſpace of five hundred yards, you riſe about one hundred and thirty. The whole of Merchants Row is upon the cliff. The houſes fronting the ſtreet are three ſtories high; the other ſide, fronting the ſea, are often ſix. The number of houſes in Scarborough I take to be about eight hundred; if we allow five perſons to a houſe, the number of inhabitants will be four thouſand. From the above deſcription it will appear that the ſituation of the place is delightful, eſpecially in ſummer, to the man who has money to pay his way, breath and powers to climb the hills, and a mind exonerated from care. He may alſo chuſe what company he pleaſes; for there is good-nature enough in Scarborough to ſatisfy every deſire." (p. 219—224.)

"SCARBOROUGH BAY.—An imaginary line drawn from Cayton cliff, which projects into the ſea three miles South-eaſt of Scarborough, to the foot of Caſtle-hill on the North, which alſo projects into the ſea, forms the bay. This line is perhaps four miles long, forming the ſtring of a bow, and one mile wide in the centre. Should this imaginary line be continued two miles farther North, it would meet *Scalby* cliff, which alſo projects, and would form another cove or bay; but the firſt is found ſufficient, and the ſecond is rocky. The South ſide of the bay is ſecured by the high land, which runs towards the Eaſt to Filey point, about ſeven miles, nay, even to Flamborough Head, more than twenty miles, which is plainly ſeen. Sheltered by the Caſtle-hill and the piers, there are generally from ten to twenty veſſels at anchor; and thoſe are on the ground when the tide is out.

"PIERS.—The North ſide of the bay is ſecured by two piers, projecting from the foot of Caſtle-hill. They ſeparate as they proceed; riſe about eight or ten yards, are about twenty wide, and project into the ſea three or four hundred. They were raiſed at a vaſt expence, and are compoſed of ſtones of all ſizes, mixed with piles, and banded with timber. It is one of the beſt harbours in the kingdom, and the chief between Hull and Newcaſtle. From the ſecurity of the high lands on the South, the town upon a cliff on the Weſt, the Caſtle-hill and piers on the North, the veſſels ride in the utmoſt ſafety. I believe the piers were raiſed, and are ſupported againſt the ravages of that powerful element the ſea, by a tax upon coal from Newcaſtle, which ſupply the place. It is ſcarcely in the power of art to barricade againſt it. Nothing but native rock can ſtand its fury. Every contrivance to ſtrengthen the piers is adopted, and yet they give way." (p. 231—235.)

The Caſtle, more ſtrong than large, has figured in our hiſtory; and was repaired and fortified in 1745. Roger archbiſhop of York was its governor many years; "he underſtood the art of uniting two oppoſites, the ſword and the mitre; was the firm friend and adherent of Henry II. in his celebrated conteſt with Thomas Becket, and undauntedly withſtood the anathemas of the Pope and the Archbiſhop of Canterbury." (p. 257.) The Church ſuffered in the civil wars, but is ſtill large, clean, well ſeated, and capable of containing a numerous congregation. The tower was rebuilt in the centre." (p. 250.)

The *blue ſtone* at the North verge of the town, 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 8, from the end near *Tollergate*, may have been a place of toll. The *Seaman's Hoſpital*, towards which every maſter pays 6d. a month for every ſeaman in his ſervice, is a handſome regular building, erected in 1752. The market was held within memory at the Market Croſs, an upright pillar of ſtone, rather round, 14 feet high, and perhaps 2 or more diameter. The market is now removed to *Newborough*, a wide handſome ſtreet. Fiſhing and ſhip-building are the principal trade of the place. There are 36 machines for bathing. All the viſitants are dignified by the common people with the name of *Spaws*, and are obliged to pay 7s. 6d. during their abode, though but one day, or not taſte the water. The two wells are but a few yards aſunder, have nearly the ſame effect, and are ſituated upon the ſands, about 500 yards from the town. Being ſo below high-water mark, the Corporation has hemmed them in by a bank, perhaps five yards high and ten wide in the baſe, filled, like the piers, with ſtones of all ſizes, mixed with earth, ſupported with piles, and banded with large beams of timber, perhaps at the expence

expence of 1000l." (p. 281.) Miſs H. found benefit in eleven weeks, by riding every day, bathing every ſecond, and drinking the water three times each day. Mr. H read, bought, and was pleaſed with Mr. Hinderwell's Hiſtory of Scarborough.

The concluding twenty pages are occupied with his adventures in returning to Birmingham, and his converſation with a Quaker, whom he could not prevail on to unpriſon his lips till the laſt 16 miles, when the latter maintained the poſſibility of attaining perfection and living without ſin; which Mr. H. could have controverted by actual evidence of a neighbour who laboured hard to that attainment, and, when he had attained it, "attempted to cheat a perſon out of 40s. and had given up perfection and Quakeriſm."

143. *A Refutation of the Libel on the Memory of the late King of* France, *publiſhed by* Helen Maria Williams, *under the Title of "Political and Confidential Correſpondence of* Lewis XVI. *By* A. F. Bertrand de Moleville, *Miniſter of State. Tranſlated from the original MS. by* R. C. Dallas, *Eſq.*"

IF not the authenticity of theſe letters, yet Miſs Williams's means of getting at them, from thoſe who intended publiſhing "for the purpoſe of ſtrewing a few flowers on the tomb of the lamented monarch, or, at leaſt, of bathing it with freſh tears, were ſtrongly doubted. M. Moleville convicts them of *forgery*, and finds, that the only authentic ones are the five addreſſed to M. de Vergennes, and the two written at the end of 1790, to the Baron de Breteuil and to the King of Pruſſia. He might have ſpared the trouble of expoſing the fierce civiſm of the Engliſh publiſher, a ſtranger in France, where her own unbridled rage for democracy, and the general contempt of her countrymen, had compelled her to take refuge. This doting fondler of the revolution imprudently ſeizes on the privileges of poſterity, and, appointing herſelf at once the Attorney General and Judge of future generations, now cites before her the ſhade of Lewis XVI. arraigns his memory, on doctrines pretended to be genuine and lately received, and pronounces him convicted of falſhood, perfidy, and treaſon, againſt his people," &c. (Introduction, page 6.)

144. *Three Sermons on the Lord's Prayer; in which is ſet forth, that this divine Prayer contains a Summary of the Commandments, Fulneſs of the Prophecies, and the perfect Form of our Worſhip of One only God, manifeſted in the Meſſiah*

THE anonymous author, in his dedication to the Biſhop of London, ſtates, that his hope, "that, by giving a wider circulation to theſe diſcourſes, they will meet the concurrence of many minds; and may thus uſefully prove, that the true ſpirit of praiſe cannot exiſt, even in this divine form of words, but in the degree in which a well-regulated life is in harmony with it. How far the dignitaries of the church may hereafter think it adviſeable to make this ſacred prayer the ſtandard form of true worſhip, and to expunge from the church-ſervice ſuch forms as are objectionable, becauſe not in agreement with their own convenience and ſervice, reflection muſt determine. That innovations are dangerous has hitherto been the conſtant plea of the church againſt any further reform; and yet, without innovations, it could not have been a reformed church. The ſubjects is of deep concern, involving the intereſts of eternity as well as of time; and to confirm the illuſtration more particularly attempted in the laſt of theſe diſcourſes, future appeals will be made to the publick, with proofs from ſacred writ." The firſt petition comprehends the firſt and ſecond commandment; the ſecond petition the third commandment; the third petition the fourth; the fourth the fifth; the ſixth and ſeventh, all petitions, the remaining commandments. We muſt refer our readers to the other two diſcourſes; and the leaſt we can ſay of them all is, that this new conſtruction of the Lord's prayer is very ingenious.

145. *A conciſe Hiſtory of the* Engliſh *Colony in* New South Wales, *from the Landing of Governor* Phillips *in* January, 1788, *to* May, 1803; *deſcribing alſo the Diſpoſition, Habits, and ſavage Cuſtoms of the wandering unfortunate Natives of that Antipodean Territory; with ſome curſory Remarks on the Treatment and Behaviour of the Convicts and Free Settlers: alſo correct Tables of Proviſions, &c. allowed by Government to Settlers and Convicts on-board of Ships, and in the Colony; the Names and Quantity of Land granted to the Firſt Free and Convict Settlers, Prices of Wages, &c.*

A SHORT, but ſatisfactory and favourable, repreſentation of this ſettlement.

"It

"It is now eighteen years since the first establishment was made in New South Wales, and the colony is already England in miniature. It is but little more than two centuries since Europeans were settled in a manner nearly similar on the continent of North America, which is one of the countries in the world that maintains its independence and dignity in the most decided and honourable manner. This useful colony increases in wealth and convenience much more rapidly than that country did, which is now termed the United States of America." Colonel Collins gave the best account of it; and has lately been appointed to the important situation of Governor of Fort St. Philip, and a few months since sailed to establish a settlement in that distant hemisphere. Bad and unprincipled as are the convicts annually transported, a very flattering reformation appears to have been wrought among them on their arrival at New South Wales, and favourable hopes may be cherished of the progress of that settlement.

147. *Muscologiæ* Hibernica *Spicilegium, auctore* Dawson Turner, *A. M. Soc. Reg. Ant. & Liv. Lond. imp. ac Nat. Cur. Phys. Goett. nunc Lit. Nov. Cust. socio.*

LITTLE comparatively was known of mosses before Dillenius, Haller, Necker, Schmidel, and Hudson, paid more attention to them. After them follow the Schnebers; and Hedwig succeeded in removing the veil in vain attempted by many. Ireland abounds with mosses; and this present performance, however imperfect, includes more species than have hitherto been discovered in Sweden. Mr. T. who is a partner in the banking-house of Gurney at Yarmouth, follows the plan of Swartz, and has received great and liberal assistance from his contemporaries, both at home and abroad. His book is illustrated with fifteen plates.

147. *A Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, &c. at St. Paul's, April 22, 1804. By the Rev.* John Perring, *his Lordship's Chaplain.*

FROM Prov. xxii. 6, Mr. P. represents the importance of Education; for which, he observes, no system is laid down in the New Testament; but, "for the most part, man is left to accommodate for himself forms of Education founded on the general tenor of Christian principles; and, as to minute particulars, according to such mode of instruction as may be best adapted to those several departments of life for which Youth is severally intended. Nothing makes so much difference between two human beings as a good education, and the want of it." (p. 12.) He pays a proper compliment to the public seminaries provided for the education both of the rich and poor; and concludes with this inference: "Finally, to add one thought concerning Education in general, as applicable to all descriptions of persons: may so very important a concern be duly attended to, according to the means of each parent, and the respective destination in life of the rising youth! The Christian and moral visitation, together with a due cultivation of the human understanding, are to our country its chief Anchor of Hope." (p. 28.)

148. *Essai sur le Principe de la Souveraineté. Par un Grand Vicaire.*

M. L. Du Chatellier argues against the imaginary state of Nature, the sovereignty of the people, and the social contract set up by Rousseau, and adopted in a degree by his brethren, the French clergy, who reason thus: "The people originally appointed chiefs over them only for their safety. If the lawful sovereign is no longer able to protect them, they have a right to attach themselves to an usurper; and their consent is a new contract, which God ratifies like the preceding." Our author shews that the hypothesis of a state of Nature and primitive contract is unsupported by any historic facts: yet a state of Nature anterior to society is injurious to providence, and contrary to revealed truths; reason confutes against the supposition of a state of Nature and a primordial compact.

"Man is a social being; and corrupted Nature forms for him a law of society; but his passions are ever ready to disturb the peace which he finds there established. To conciliate these strange contradictions of the human heart, God has subjected him to authority from the beginning; and has not left the institution of government to the chance of his deliberations. Society was composed at first only of two individuals. Subordination immediately existed between them; the woman was subjected to the man. Children spring from their union. The father of the family is naturally the chief

chief of this infant ſociety. Such is the order eſtabliſhed in the world from its origin, by the authority of man over his fellows: and this authority comes from God." (p. 75.) Revelation alone ſhews, in the firſt ſources of Sovereignty, God made the firſt father of a family the repreſentative of his ſovereignty." (p. 80.) It is remarkable that almoſt all the antient nations took the names of the chiefs from whom they iſſued; the Aſſyrians from Aſſur, &c. (p. 83, note)

Our author combats the opinion of Mr. Locke as to paternal power. "In the formation of the moral man the citizen follows ſo cloſe the natural man, that it is very difficult to aſſign the period when the one was grafted on the other; and it depends intirely on the developement, more or leſs rapid, of his intellectual faculties. Four centuries had hardly elapſed after the Flood, before the powerful empires of Babylon, Nineveh, and Egypt were founded; and a number of little ſtates, governed at firſt by the *patriarchal* law, became by an inſenſible progreſs *political* governments. Abraham's power was both *patriarchal* and *political*." (p. 99.) Many ſocieties were united in one by neceſſity; others by conqueſt. But Uſurpation and Conqueſt, though confounded by Locke, are eſſentially different. On the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity, a revolution was wrought in the ſpirit of political governments. "Religion is the foundation of all legitimate authority, the leſs liable to be ſhaken, as the eccleſiaſtical power is in the ſpiritual order independent of the civil power." (p. 132, note.) "Sovereignty is a great river which takes its riſe in the boſom of God himſelf. Revolution is a violent ſtorm which overflows the neighbouring fields, and, when it is appeaſed, the waters will return to their accuſtomed bed, or make a new one, which will require years to make deep enough to contain them, and peſtilential vapours will exhale from the ſtinking mud which they depoſited in their way." (p. 179.)

Locke's principle, that the people are in a ſtate of nature wherever there does not exiſt a legal tribunal to which they can appeal from wrongs, that is, a tribunal to judge the ſovereign himſelf, is deſtructive not only of abſolute monarchy but of every government." (p. 188.)

"At the ſight of the hideous Coloſſus of uſurpation which weighs down my country, I comprehend twenty generations at once, and pouring out on them the cup of indignation that overflows my ſoul, I force them to proteſt that no preſcription can affect them and make them accept the impure inheritance of a power diſguſting by its crimes. This political monſter ſeems to defy Providence to make it produce a durable government, which it can never legitimate. It increaſes only to devour all the elements of which it will reconſtruct ſocial order. It is the Genius of Evil which uſurps its place, and which it will drive back into the pit of deſtruction, when the meaſure of the vengeance of Heaven ſhall be filled up." (p. 132.)

150. *Remarks on the Uſes of the definitive Article of the Greek Text of the New Teſtament; containing many new Proofs of the Divinity of Chriſt, from Paſſages which are wrongly tranſlated in the* Engliſh *Verſion. By* Granville Sharp, *Eſq. To which is added an Appendix, containing: 1ſt. A Table of Evidences of* Chriſt's *Divinity, by Dr.* Whitby; *2d. A plain Argument from the Goſpel Hiſtory for the Divinity of* Chriſt, *by the Editor. Second Edition.*

Prefixed is this letter to Mr. Sharp:

"Dear Sir, I have great pleaſure in preſenting you with a new edition of your valuable tract. That you have very happily and deciſively applied your rule of conſtruction to the correction of the common Engliſh verſion of the New Teſtament, and to the perfect eſtabliſhment of the great doctrine in queſtion, the divinity of Chriſt, no impartial reader, I think, can doubt who is at all acquainted with the original language of the New Teſtament. I ſay deciſively applied, becauſe I ſuppoſe in all remote and written teſtimony the weight of evidence muſt ultimately depend on the grammatical analogy of the language in which it is recorded. I call the rule yours; for, though it was acknowledged and applied by Bege, and others, to ſome of the texts alluded to by you, yet never ſo prominently, becauſe ſingly, or ſo effectually as in your remarks. In the addition to the former edition, I wiſhed to excite the attention of a learned and declared enemy to the doctrine of our Saviour's divinity; but he is no more; and I do not know that he even expreſſed, or has left behind him, any opinion on the

he ſubject, or that any other Socinian has undertaken to canvas the principles of your remarks. The publick has, however, lately ſeen an ample and learned confirmation of your rule, drawn from a very minute labour, and candid examination of the Greek and Latin fathers, in 'Six Letters addreſſed to Granville Sharp, eſq. reſpecting his Remarks on the Uſes of the definitive Article in the Greek Text of the New Teſtament, London, 1802.' I have taken ſome pains to improve the *plain argument* for Chriſt's divinity, which I before ſubjoined to your remarks. In this edition I have prefixed to it a *table of evidences*, by Dr. Whitby, which I hope the younger part of your readers will find uſeful to them in purſuing the different branches of this moſt important ſubject; and you, I think, will not diſapprove, becauſe it is conducive to the principal purpoſe of your tract." (Advertiſement to the firſt edition.)

"The firſt part of the following remark, on the uſes of the definitive article in the Greek text of the New Teſtament, was printed in the ſecond faſciculus of the Muſeum Oxonienſe. A ſupplement to the remarks was, at the ſame time, promiſed to be publiſhed in the third faſciculus of the Muſeum. But as many learned friends concurred with the Editor in thinking, that the remarks contain a very valuable acceſſion to the evidences of Chriſt's divinity, he was unwilling to detain the ſupplement, which exemplifies the rules of the remarks, any longer from the publick; and has, therefore, prevailed on Mr. S. to permit him to publiſh it with the remarks. He earneſtly recommends them both to Mr. Wakefield's moſt deliberate conſideration. To Mr. S.'s remarks and ſupplement he has ſubjoined a plain hiſtorical proof of the divinity of Chriſt, founded on *Chriſt's own teſtimony of himſelf, atteſted and interpreted by his living with witneſſes and enemies, the Jews; on the evidence of his trial and crucifixion*; and on *the moſt explicit declarations of the Apoſtles after the reſurrection of Chriſt*; what appeared to him, on a former occaſion *, to be a ſubſtantial and unanſwerable argument; he has, in this little exerciſe on the ſubject, endeavoured to render an eaſy and popular proof of our Saviour's divinity. It was printed ſeparately for the uſe of the unlearned part of his pariſhioners, and is ſubjoined to this treatiſe for the convenience of other unlearned readers, and ſuch as have not much conſidered the ſubject. Durham, November, 1798."

* In a ſermon on the divinity of Chriſt, ſecond edition, 1792.

131. *Some Doubts relative to the Effects of Mr. Forſyth's Plaiſter in filling up the Holes in Trees, aſcribed to it by Dr. Anderſon and Mr. Forſyth, in a Letter to Dr. Anderſon by* Thomas Andrew Knight, *Eſq.*

Dr. A. in the 37th number of his "Recreations in Agriculture," having charged Mr. K. with miſrepreſenting Mr. F.'s practice, Mr. K. conceives himſelf called upon to ſhew the grounds he has of doubting the efficacy of that practice, and his ſuſpicions [which we know to be unjuſtly founded] that Dr. A. is the concealed writer, either in whole or in part of Mr. F.'s book, and the intended ſharer in his profits; while Mr. F. atteſts Dr. A.'s new forcing-houſe, for which he has obtained a patent. Mr. K. detects the effect of the plaiſter on the St. Germain pear-tree, and Golden Pippen, in Kenſington-gardens, and affirms, that the bad branches have been cut away, and new ſhoots produced, which will continue in vigour three or four years; but, as to finer fruit, that has depended more on the ſeaſon than on the lime, cow-dung, and wood-aſhes, invented by Mr. F. to render that immortal which the great God of Nature evidently intended to die. A waſh of theſe ingredients was uſed on the cherry-trees in Hertfordſhire, half a century before Mr. F.'s diſcovery. He therefore leaves it for Mr. F. to explain, and for the publick to believe, if it pleaſe, that "holes in trees," or hollow trees, "may be brought, in a few years, to ſuch a ſtate of ſoundneſs, that no one can know the new from the old wood †." But, for himſelf, he hopes Dr. A. will not be offended with him, if he retains ſome portion of that ſcepticiſm which, in reading the wonders performed by modern experimental farmers, gardeners, and agricultural philoſophers, he has, on many occaſions, found moſt eminently uſeful." Mr. K. here cloſes the controverſy on his part totally. He is the author of a treatiſe on the culture of apples and pears, and on the manufacture of cyder and perry.

† This we poſitively affirm to be the caſe with many of the foreſt-trees in Kenſington Gardens. EDIT.

152. *Infolvent Debtors: A Sermon addreſſed to Priſoners confined for Debt in the United Kingdom, on their approaching Liberation, by the Inſolvent Bill. By a Clergyman of the Church of* England (*formerly Fellow of* Trinity College, Cambridge), *who could not receive the Benefit of that Act.*

THE Author, who tells us no more of himſelf than in his title-page and introduction, that he has *not* been a ſtranger to the miſery of improvidence, but endeavours to fulfil the dictates of the Goſpel attached to a miniſter, to be inſtant in ſeaſon and out of ſeaſon, inſcribes his diſcourſe, which has for its text, Matth. vii. 11, 12, to Robert Shaw, eſq. and Hervey Chriſtian Combe, eſq. Members of Parliament for Dublin and London; the former of whom introduced, and the latter ſeconded, the bill for the relief of inſolvents. He recommends the "golden mean as a prevention of war, and all unchriſtian contentions, particularly in religious matters, litigations in matters of temporal diſpute, where plaintiff and defendant enter the liſts to undo one another, and the evil ſpirit of remembering and repeating miſdeeds, which tempts many to continue in their faults, as deſpairing to find any quarter." The firſt advantage of walking according to this rule is, that all the rights and properties, all the occaſions and wants of humanity, are conſulted thereby, and the way is made plain, by a regular and delighful aſcent from our duty as men to men, to our duty, as Chriſtians, to God. The ſecond advantage of walking according to this is, that all our actions will carry a ſingle face, as they will proceed from the religious dictates of a ſingle heart; and the third is, that men thus liberated ſhould return to their accuſtomed purſuits with joy, wiſer from paſt misfortunes, and with their hearts glowing with perfect charity to all, even towards their enemies, and burning alſo with pious zeal.

153. *A Syſtematic View of the Formation, Diſcipline, and Economy of Armies. By* Robert Jackſon, *Eſq. in* 1 *Vol.* 4to.

THE above work, than which very few of the preſent century evince greater ability, more intimate knowledge of the ſubject, or a more pure, conciſe, and elegant diction, has within theſe few days been ſubmitted to the public tribunal. It comprehends a grand ſyſtem in a compaſs comparatively ſmall. The author's aim in regard to the points of diſcipline, as ſtated in his preface, "is directed to impreſs the neceſſity, and to ſuggeſt the means of rendering a ſoldier proud as a ſoldier, and virtuous as a man. Without pride he will not be uniformly brave; and without virtue there is more chance that he prove the ſcourge of a nation than the defender of its liberties. Such is the intention; it will be a ſecurity againſt blame: the execution is defective; it will ſcarcely obtain praiſe." To the preface ſucceeds an elegant logical introduction on the hiſtory, moral, phyſical and political, of the nature of man; after which he enters at once upon his important undertaking. This he divides into five chapters, methodically arranged. The firſt comprehends an analyſis of the military qualities of man, in the abſtract. 2. Sketch of the military character of the European nations moſt diſtinguiſhed in hiſtory. 3. Formation and mechanical training of troops. 4. Principle of military movement, and bond of union in action. 5. General economy and management of troops upon ſervice. Theſe chapters are then divided into ſections, which we regret that our limits will not permit us to analyſe. The military character of the European nations is a very intereſting and entertaining part of the work, and will amply repay the reader for his peruſal of it. The characters of the Britiſh, Scots, and Iriſh, are indeed ably and truly delineated, and will be read with particular ſatisfaction. The fifth chapter ſhould be read by every officer with the utmoſt attention that he can give to it; for on this depends the health and comfort of the whole army, from the higheſt to the loweſt, whether in barracks or in the field, while in tranſports on the ſea, in tropical or other climates, and on ſervice abroad or at home; the diet of the officers and privates tables, effect of high living, dreſs, exerciſe, and cleanlineſs, accommodation, and the difficulty of its arrangement, barracks, encampment, tranſports, the mode of embarkation, accommodation between decks, and for ſleeping, diviſion for ſick, and means of purification, cautions in embarking, and economy on ſhip-board; the mode of conducting a march, management in tropical climates, and cauſes and remedies of ſickneſs, military defence, importance of healthy poſitions, exerciſe, practice in war, arrangement

rangement for the Weſt Indies, and importance of economy. It is a work from which it is almoſt impoſſible to ſelect, the whole being ſo conciſe and ſatisfactorily treated. The ſoldier, the politician, and the moraliſt, will read it with nearly equal intereſt; and it would be extremely difficult to ſay what claſs of readers would not be gratified by the entertainment it affords.

153. Schola Medicinæ: *or the New Univerſal School of Medicine, and Hiſtory. Tranſlated from the original* Greek *and* La in *Edition By* William Rowley, *M. D. Member of the Univerſity of* Oxford, *Royal College of Phyſicians in* London, *Phyſician to the* St. Mary-le-bone *Infirmary, Lecturer on the Art of Medicine, excluding Falſe Syſtems, &c.*

THIS ſplendid work, the original of which, in Latin, coſt the author above twenty years ſtudy, and an immenſe ſum for drawings and plates, of which there are 68, is recommended as a baſis for medical ſtudies, and proper for the profeſſion of phyſic, and the other learned profeſſions, who wiſh to know, in a conciſe intelligible view, the hiſtory of man.

1. It commences with the hiſtory of medicine, after a preface, from the creation of the world to the preſent period; and it ſhews the beauties, but likewiſe expoſes the errors, of all medical ſects, hypotheſis, and ſpeculation.

2. The anatomy of the human body is illuſtrated by 68 copper-plate engravings, with parallel deſcriptions in ſingle oppoſite pages, by which the ſtudy is much facilitated, and the reader prevented from flying from the plate to diſtant references, and from diſtant references to the plate, which, it muſt be confeſſed, retarded, greatly retarded, the ſtudent's progreſs.

3. Phyſiology is clearly explained, or the means by which the animal, vital, and natural functions of man are performed in health, and how they are preſerved.

4. Pathology follows, or the ſcience of diſeaſes, their cauſes, ſymptoms, effects that lead to death, with the modern chemical analyſis of all the component parts, to prepare the ſtudent for the actual practice of the profeſſion, and cure of diſeaſes.

At the end of the hiſtory there appears a ſhort admonition to ſtudents, breathing the moſt noble, moral, and humane ſentiments; and towards the end of the work is an account of the practical application of the *Schola*, in obtaining medical ſcience, according to the modes followed at the St. Mary-le-bone infirmary, which, it muſt be confeſſed, are very well arranged and rational. Studying the art early is inculcated; before paſſions predominate, or the mind has taken a bent to diſſipation. The learned author ſays, from Hippocrates, "*Life is ſhort, the art long*," &c. It will, therefore, be of the greateſt importance to eſtabliſh all uſeful *truths* as *early in life* as poſſible, and to abandon and ſuppreſs all uſeleſs enquiries, as deviations from the main points to be conſidered in practice.

The different ſtudies in *Schola medicinæ* having been fulfilled, long experience afterwards forms the great phyſician; and he will be the GREATEST, who is convinced, through life, he has SOMETHING TO LEARN.

Such is the nature of the work of this experienced phyſician, who, it appears, has been nearly fifty years in practice; and we ſincerely hope, that the preſent race, and all poſterity, may reap advantages from theſe animated efforts; to preſerve health, and to cure diſeaſes, without having recourſe to idle ſpeculations, and fleeting hypotheſes.

155. *Mythological Amuſement. By the Author of a Grammatical Game in Rhyme.*

THE Author of this amuſing little performance preſented to the publick, ſome time ſince, a Game, by which children were enticed to the ſtudy of the firſt grammar rules, by having them written in rhyme, and exhibited in the form of play. Succeſs in her former attempt has led her to a ſecond, in which rhyme is laid aſide. Its object is to teach the names and properties of the Heathen Divinities, preparatory to the ſtudy of antient hiſtory. The mode of play is like the old game of a Gooſe, and cannot fail of being attractive to the infantine mind.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. W. Clubbe, vicar of Brandiſton, we are glad to hear, has juſt finiſhed a tranſlation of Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy" into Latin.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The ſubject on which PHILO VERITATIS has addreſſed us, perhaps had beſt proceed no farther.

The Ruins of BRANDER CASTLE in our next; with STEYNING CHURCH, &c.

TO

TO A DAUGHTER

SUFFERING FROM A SEVERE CALAMITY.

TO him, whose book of life is almost read, [the dead,
Whom some few leaves will close among
Misfortune comes with its severest blow;
Hope shines no more, but with its faintest glow. [Heaven,
But still to Youth, the loveliest boon of
Shall many a splendid ray of light be given;
And if the heart with keenest anguish bleeds,
The gentle anodyne of Time succeeds;
The landscape opes again with fragrant bowers, [flowers;
Spring after Spring awakes its fairest
And Hope, and Joy, and Rapture, in the train, [vain.
Will beam on Youth, nor always beam in
Then cheer, dear girl, once more the languid eye, [fancy:
And view this chequered life with con-
Still much remains, thy future hours to bless, [pines:
And Heaven, implor'd, may yet give happiness:
Religion first presents her sacred balm
Of holy faith, the troubled soul to calm:
Parental fondness with unceasing care
Is still at hand, thy grief to sooth and share:
Friendship on every side, with placid smiles
Or sympathetic tear, thy woe beguiles;
Nor will the Muses e'er be wooed in vain,
When call'd by Genius in the hour of pain.
Then may this day, my Jane, that gave thee birth, [Earth;
Transport thy soul beyond the cares of
Prepare thy nobler faculties to rise
By progress due, and fit thee for the skies!
O! that my wish, my ever-fervent prayer,
Might guard thy future hours from grief and care! [sky,
Then should no cloud obscure the balmy
But hour on hour should pass extatic by.
But, ah! thou knowest the wish is weak and vain, [plain.
Nature must weep, and sorrow will com-
Yet, in its orb, the next revolving year
With scenes more gay and cheerful may appear; [pend,
The tear may check, the rising sigh suf-
Begin with smiles, with tranquil visions end. W. HELOR.

Written on a fine Autumnal Evening in 1803, *at* Eglow *in* Surry, *after hearing a Sermon appropriate to the Season preached by the Rev.* JONATHAN BOUCHER, *late Vicar of that Parish, who was then in a declining State of Health.* (See p. 740.)

"We all do fade as a leaf." *Isaiah, lxiv.* 6.

THE fading foliage of the grove
It's varied tints display,
The Prophet's inspired pen declares
Man as a leaf decays.

Our verdant Spring, our Summer gone,
Now Autumn's pensive call
Tells us the period is arriv'd
When thus we fade and fall.

See the impressive Preacher stand
This lesson to enforce,
The trembling voice, the drooping head,
Say Life has run its course.

The pallid cheek, the form reduc'd,
An awful change disclose:
Nature's exhausted pow'rs approach
Their long and last repose.

And when those pow'rs in him shall cease
To plead Religion's cause,
Will his remember'd virtues claim
Their high and just applause.

Oh! may his final hour be pass'd
Like this Autumnal day!
His setting Sun go down as clear,
As mild its parting ray! W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 3.

THE beautiful Epitaph on Gertrude Amy, found in Jersey, and inserted in your Magazine vol. LXXIII. p. 912, cannot be too much admired. I send you two translations of it, which, though inferior to the original, will prove at least that such a composition is thought worthy of being communicated in various languages.

Your's, &c. ****

TRADUCTION.

De la race d'ENYS issue
CORNOUAILLES vit mon berceau;
Ici par la mort prevenue,
St. HELIER m'offre ce tombeau.
Enchaîné à l'époux, qui me rendait heureuse,
J'affrontai les écueils d'une mer orageuse.
SPORADES, si souvent fatales aux nochers,
Me vîtes vous pâlir à l'aspect des dangers?
Hélas! un premier fruit de l'ardeur la plus pure
Augmentait chaque jour notre félicité.
Un second — étouffons un coupable murmure! — [porté]
Il meurt, en déchirant le sein qui l'a
Ainsi de l'un à l'autre gage
L'amour fit un juste partage.
La fille, cause de ma mort,
Meurt pour accompagner sa mère;
Celle, que respecta le sort,
Vivra pour consoler son père.

TRANSLATION.

From ENYS' race, fair Cornwall gave me birth;
St. HELIER shrouds me in his sacred earth.
While with my Lord thro' foreign realms I rov'd, [mov'd.
No fate appall'd me, and no dangers
Heaven, to increase our bliss, one daughter gave;
A second, dying, brought me to the grave.
One follows me; thus we our pledges share:
The other lives, to soothe her father's care.

To

To the Rev. Mr. GRAVES, of Claverton, near Bath.

*On receiving an admirable Letter, written after having paſſed the 90th year of his age *.*

LONG-LOV'D and venerable friend,
Thanks for the *Paradox* you ſend;
You talk of weakneſs and of age,
And then, to *prove* it, fill your page
With ev'ry mark of mental health,
Vigour and intellectual wealth,
And active, warm benevolence,
And all the energies of ſenſe.

You tell me too, you're deaf and blind,
Then ſhew the *viſion* of your mind
To be ſo little worſe for wear,
In all that Genius pictures fair,
That, running Senſe and Wit 'gainſt Time,
You're little more than in your prime;
And had I not the date from you,
I ſcarce ſhould think you fifty-two;
The point, when Wiſdom is mature,
And what remains of Fancy, pure;
Or, if you ſtill diſpute this truth,
We'll ſay you're in your *ſecond youth!*
But even here you change the plan,
NOT TWICE A CHILD, BUT TWICE A MAN!

March 31ſt, 1804. S. I. P.

To Mr. PRATT,

In anſwer to ſome elegant Lines of his to the Author.

ALAS! my friend, you're very kind
To ſay, that tho' I'm deaf and blind,
Of ſight and hearing thus bereft,
My *mental vigour* ſtill is left;
But while you'd contradict my ſenſes,
My *feeling* ſtronger light diſpenſes,
And '*ſpite* of all your glowing diction,
Poets, I find, *will* deal in fiction;
Yet, tho' I think your praiſe invention,
I thank you for your kind intention.

You tell me too, I ſtill am *young*,
Nor are you, Sir, intirely wrong—
If *follies* are of *youth* the teſt,
This obvious truth *muſt* be confeſt;
In this reſpect, I'm ſtill a child,
By every youthful whim beguil'd:
The lovely ſex I ſtill admire;
But, ah! what hopes can they inſpire?
Love books—I ne'er can read, I fear;
Love muſic—which I cannot hear;
Love pictures—which I cannot ſee;
What greater follies can there be?
But, ev'ry ſcruple to remove,
Theſe dog'rel rhymes the fact will prove.

I'm alſo *twice* a man, you ſay,
Not *twice* a child—ah! lack-a-day!
I never was, ſay what you can,
But little more than half a man;
And now, by age and grief worn out,
I ſtill am *twice* a man, no doubt!
And that my faculties decay,
I feel, alas! each fleeting day;
In ſhort, if ſtill you will diſpute;
Theſe rhymes your argument confute.
I'm haſtening faſt to ninety-one,
And ('tis full time) my work is done.
And hourly now, I keep in view
My latter end.—Dear Sir, adieu!

Claverton, April 2, 1804. R. G.

* Written in conſequence of that gentleman announcing to Mr. PRATT a new and intereſting work called the "Invalid," by the author of the "Spiritual Quixote, Columella," &c. written and put to preſs in the 91ſt year of the author's age!

Since the above were compoſed, the rapid pen of Mr. PRATT *furniſhed the following happy* REJOINDER.

To the Rev. Mr. GRAVES.

BETTER and better, my old friend,
Inſtead of marring things, you mend;
And tho' I own you ably ſtrive,
Your negative's affirmative!

A truce then with poetic ſparring,
Since in your vain attempt at marring
You more *confirm* what you deny,
As plain you prove in your reply.

There's not a line but beams with thought,
From Wiſdom or from Genius brought;
A moral clear, or maxim terſe,
Or epigram in every verſe;
And then for ſorrows ſo acute,
They ſtrengthen what you'd fain confute.
Your talents, and your tender heart,
Are ſound, and true, in every part;
Your humour, and your playful whim,
Shew Fancy firm in every limb;
And, 'ſpite of Time and Grief, your MIND
Is neither LAME, nor DEAF, nor BLIND.
And could I o'er ſtern Fate prevail,
As little ſhould your BODY fail:
O, could I ruthleſs Time controul,
Your *mortal* part ſhould match your SOUL.

PARODY on GRAY'S ODE to SPRING,

Written during the late Election, July 31, 1804.

LO where the boiſt'rous, thirſtleſs crowd,
Burdett's foul train appear,
In noiſy yell and accents loud,
Proclaim their Monarch near;
The ſturdy Porter pours his throat,
Reſponſive to the Coachman's note—
The untaught harmony of oaths;
While, ſcattering duſt where'er it flies,
A coach-full through the darken'd ſkies
Collected odours throws.

Where far and wide the Huſtings ſpreads
Its hoſpitable arms,
And ſhields from heat the Voters' heads,
Propitious to their charms;
Sitting beſide ſome alehouſe door,
Be mine t' enjoy the wild uproar,
At eaſe reclin'd in ruſtic ſtate;
Remark the boldneſs of the crowd,
Obſerve how humble are the Proud,
How very kind the Great!

Brentford

Brentford at other times enjoys
A calm serene repose;
But now, replete with dirt and noise,
For other scenes it knows;
The Patriot Youths are on the wing,
Now mixing with the motley ring,
And float amid the busy train;
Some bring the Pollers up to vote,
Freedom and Liberty's their note,
Burdett's applause to gain.

In Reason's eye, ah! what avails!
Equal 's the race that 's won,
And he that wins and he that fails
But ends where he began:
The Elected he can hold his power
But thro' the Session's varying hour;
In senatorial pomp arraign'd,
His heart a scrutiny may chill,
Or treating act with horror thrill,
Then see his power decay'd.

Methinks I hear, in bold dark blue,
Some sturdy porter say,
"G— d— yon, Sir! and who are you?
A *Mainwaring*, I'll lay;
No fine young Lord will drive you down,
But you 're obliged to walk from town,
Perhaps without a vote to give;
You all your days, av, you may smile,
A *blaggard* are, I manage while
The Election lasts, to live! S——.

To Mr. GEORGE DYER,

Occasioned by reading his Visions, *in vol. II. of his Poems and Essays.*

I DREAMT long since, 'twas in my youth,
Of simple faith, of artless truth,
Of friendship all sublime;
That firm in youth, and warm in age,
Should mock Adversity's worst rage,
And Jealousy, and Time.

Integrity, erect and blunt,
I dreamt, of firm, undaunted front,
Was certain to prevail;
And Justice, without hood or band,
But eye, as steady as her hand,
Still poiz'd her even scale.

I dreamt that Generosity,
Ever from selfish motives free,
Her open breast display'd,
Which Gratitude, her daughter dear,
Was sure to be exceeding near,
As constant as her shade.

Of Love angelically pure,
That should the Marriage test endure,
Nor wander nor decline;
Simple my dreams, thine sage, I know,
Yet, Poet, you will sure allow,
These are as strange as thine.

A Dreamer.

On the Death of Capt. John Dixon, *late of the Coast of* Portugal *in the Apollo Frigate, April 2, 1804. Addressed to his Widow.*

ACCEPT, fair mourner, from a hand unknown,
The verse that tenderest pity bids to flow,
A stranger feels thy sorrows as his own,
Ah! could he comfort speak, to 'swage thy woe.

Let not eternal Grief thy frame destroy,
But lift from earth again thy drooping head;
Look on thy lovely babes! be those thy joy,
Nor think unceasing tears can please the dead.

Think, tho' severe thy lot, thou ne'er hast known [heart estrang'd,
That worse than death's worst pang, the
Warm his affections, they were all thine own, [unchang'd.
Unquench'd their ardour, and their fire

In Love's, in Honour's sacred duties tried,
Firm to the Last, his honest heart was true;
For you he liv'd, for you life's toils defied,
And, had it needed, he had died for you.

Yet shall the tender Muse ne'er mock thy grief, [eye;
Nor chide the tear that fills the sorrowing
Nor, if she fail to bring thy woes relief,
Shall the unfeeling e'er their weight deny.

Great, lovely mourner, are thy griefs indeed!
And all thy soul's best energies require;
Yet trust that Pow'r, who bids thy heart to bleed,
Can Consolation's sweetest balms inspire.

Turn then to Him thine eyes, to whom in vain [ferr'd;
True Sorrow never yet her prayer pre-
Ope, to his will resign'd, thy heart's sad pain,
Pour forth thy plaint to Him, it shall be heard.

Daughter of Heaven, Religion, holy maid,
Prompt at thy call her lenient powers will lend;
Ne'er to the Mourner she refus'd her aid,
Sorrow's lov'd mate, Affliction's surest friend.

Her voice shall teach thee by its mild control, [dure,
Thy griefs with meek submission to en-
Diffuse once more soft comfort o'er thy soul,
And soothe the anguish she may fail to cure.

SONNET,

To M. POLIGNAC the younger,

On his late heroic conduct before the French Criminal Tribunal.

YOUNG Polignac! thy conduct we admire, [God—
True to thy Prince, and faithful to thy
Unaw'd

Unaw'd by ſtern Oppreſſion's iron rod.
Yes, noble Youth! and worthy of thy Sire,
Thy firmneſs future ages ſhall applaud,
When *he*, who now uſurps thy Sovereign's right,
Shall be conſign'd in infamy to rot,
Leaving behind him an eternal blot
On abject France, deep ſunk in Slavery's night — [fer'd'ſt *thine*,
When for thy *Brother's* life thou prof-
Ev'n callous Cruelty was ſeen to melt,
Touch'd by that ſpark electric and divine, [felt
Which pierces flint, and makes its power
In the dark breaſt of Malice moſt malign.

HAFIZ.

JULY.

ELASTIC Spring's enlivening breeze,
That bruſh'd and brac'd old Nature's form;
Thoſe blooming tints that deck'd the trees,
Diſfigur'd by the brumal ſtorm:

The ſongs that echoed through the grove,
At morn's aſcent, or day's decline—
The reign of vernal Mirth and Love
Vaniſh'd, delightful June! with thine.

Cloth'd in a plenitude of ſhade
Though now the ſtately woods are ſeen,
Yet ſtern Decay ſteals through the glade,
And taints with duſkier tinge their green.

The witherer's pow'r, along the vale,
Still more perceptibly appears;
The fav'rite manſion of the rail
No longer its gay aſpect wears.

Where Flora's offspring charm'd the ſight,
Where Zephyr prun'd his ſcented wing,
The whetted ſcythe, and mower's might,
Have now prevail'd with fatal ſwing.

The ſprightly tenants of the ſtream,
Depriv'd of half their cryſtal ſtore,
All lazy, dull, and languid ſeem—
The angler's healthful ſport is o'er.

The reptile and the inſect race
Alone, beneath the burning ray,
Delight to flicker, crawl, increaſe,
And buzz their noon of life away.

Yet, to the Muſe's watchful eye,
Each varied ſcene new joy affords—
Ev'n in thy ſolemn ſhades, JULY!
She loves to ſtrike the tuneful chords.

From January's frozen van
To bleak December's gloomy rear,
She loves to mark the monthly plan,
And ſketch a picture of the year*.

Dromore. HAFIZ.

* The Author of the foregoing has now nearly finiſhed a Poetical Series of all the Months.

AUGUST.

THE ſtrawberry's gone, and the cherry grows mellow, [yellow;
The corn, lately green, by degrees becomes
The ſummas rain muddies the river and fountain, [mountain;
The ſhot of the fowler reſounds from the
The ripe weed depoſits its ſeed in the alley,
The ſlow-riſing vapour envelopes the valley.
In the meadow, the ruſſet graſs reſts on its haunches, [branches;
In the wood the rank foliage reclines on the
The ſun every eve is his journey curtailing,
The night-ſhade increaſes, the day-light is failing; [treſſes,
Young Zephyr but ſeldom doth Flora ca-
For wan is her cheek, and diſcoloured her
And fainter, [treſſes:
The bloom of ſpent Nature grows fainter
Yet ſtill her changing hues pleaſe the eyes of the painter; [ſhew it,
And ſurely theſe rhymes will ſufficiently
Ev'n in her decline ſhe has charms for the poet.

Dromore. HAFIZ.

SONNET,

ON THE MURDER OF THE DUC D'ENGHEIN.

VINCENNES! thou ſaw'ſt the felon ſtroke
That laid another Bourbon low,
What time along the welkin flow,
Grim darkneſs drove her dragon yoke!
Thou heard'ſt from ev'ry loyal oak
A groan of anguiſh weep the blow!
Loud ſhriek'd the ſpirit of the flood,
And moon, and ſtars, in pale affright,
Shrank from the midnight ſcene of blood!
None but the tyrant felt delight,
While thus his butchers in the wood,
Their victim dragg'd to Murder's ſhrine.
For, like the Chief of Hell's black brood,
His ſoul exults in deeds malign!

HAFIZ.

THE GHOST OF ROBESPIERRE.

WRAPT in the ſanguine ſhroud of guilt and fear, [dwell,
From the dark regions where the wicked
Uproſe the grimly Ghoſt of ROBESPIERRE,
And bellow'd thus around, with hideous yell:

"Where art thou, rampant pow'r of *Liberty*,
Whoſe wild notes pierc'd the welkin's ſtartled ear?
Equality! what's now become of thee,
To *renovated Gallia* once ſo dear?

"Where are thoſe vows of hatred to all Kings,
And all abettors too of kingly ſway?
O grand Republic! Where are all theſe things, [day?
That mark'd with brilliancy thy riſing

"Where

" Where are ye, Jacobins! my trusty
Friends, [Hall?
Who cleans'd foul Royalty's Augean
Are ye too gone?—The thought my spirit
rends! [Gaul!
My curse light on thee, fickle, faithless
" Where is the *Bonnet-rouge*—the Mountain-
sign
Of Revolution's terrible monsoon?
Where is the pride-depressing guillotine?
Where *Ca Ira*'s soul-animating tune?

" Departed all—or barter'd in exchange,
For worse than those vile shackles that
ye tore!
O degradation! O delusion strange!
For this did Frenchmen shed such floods
of gore!

" What blasted vision now invades my
view— known?
What torment, passing all by Demons
Is my dim sight deceiv'd?—Can it be true?
Does BONAPARTE sit on CAPET's
throne!

" 'Tis true, by Styx!—there sits the per-
jur'd knave! [fend!
Sworn the Republic's honour to de-
I cannot bear it!—To thy gloomiest cave,
O Erebus! once more let me defcend."

HAFIZ.

EPIGRAM.

WHEN OLD NICK heard that BONA-
PARTE [hearty;
Was made French Emp'ror, he laugh'd
And, calling to him ROBESPIERRE,
Told him the tidings, with a sneer.
Quoth ROB, " to hear the news I'm glad;
I always lov'd to see France *mad*."

HAFIZ.

STANZAS

On an old blind Horse, in the possession of the Bishop of DROMORE.

WHAT tho' the icy hand of Time
Has cool'd thy ardour, damp'd thy
speed,
Yet still thou rear'st thy crest sublime—
Yet still thou step'st—a comely steed.

Tho' now these orbs are quench'd in night,
That sparkled once with youthful fire;
Yet cherish'd by instructive light,
Thy nobler spirit's still entire.

Thy symmetry remains complete,
Still graceful flows thy mantling mane;
Thy taper ears, thy well-set feet,
Their pristine beauty still retain.

That shining skin, so soft and sleek,
That trim tail's fashionable air,
Thy master's kind regard bespeak,
And shew his servant's duteous care.

Old steed! sure 'twas a lucky day
That brought thee first to such a birth—
While others drudge their lives away,
Thine flows in feastings, ease, and mirth.

And could a Poet's wish prevail,
When here thy vital race is run,
Thy form shall still thro' æther sail—
A sprightly courser of the sun.

HAFIZ.

*** The Boston Humane Society lately celebrated the anniversary of their institution. After the election of officers, and other business of the Anniversary, the Society went in procession to the Chapel church, where, after prayers by the Rev. Mr. Gray, a scientific discourse, embracing the great objects of the Society, was pronounced by Dr. John C. Howard; and the following original Ode, written by R. T. Paine, jun. esq. was sung by Mrs. Jones.

" SPITIT OF THE VITAL FLAME!"

AIR—ADAGIO.

O'ER the swift-flowing Stream, as the
Tree broke in air,
Plung'd a Youth in the tyrannous wave;
No ear heard his shriek; faint with toil
and despair,
He sunk, and was whelm'd in his grave!

RECITATIVE.

See Humanity's angel alight on the scene!—
Tho' the shadows of Death have dissembled
his mien, [icy bed,
See his corse is redeem'd from the stream's
And a Mother's wild grief shrieks "Alas!
he is dead!"

AIR—LARGO MAESTOSO.

Spirit of the Vital Flame!
Touch with life his marble frame!
From the Day-star's radiant choir
Bring thy torch of quenchless fire,
And bid a Mother's hope respire!

ALLEGRO.

Hither, sparkling Cherub, fly!
Mercy's herald, cleave the sky!
To human prayer benignant Heaven
The salient spring of life has given;
And Science, while her eye explores
What power the dormant nerve restores,
Surveys the Godhead, and adores;
And him the first of glory's clan
Proclaims, who saves a fellow man!

MAESTOSO.

Spirit of the Vital Flame!
Touch again his marble frame!
Bid the *quivering nerve* return,
'Till the *kindling eye* discern
A mother's tears with rapture burn!

ALLEGRO ASSAI.

Behold, the quick'ning Spirit raise
The *trembling limb*, the *wandering gaze!*
Instinct listens! Memory wakes!
Thought from cold extinction breaks;
Reason, motion, frenzy, fear,
Religion's triumph, Nature's tear,
Almighty Power, thy hand is here!

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1804.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 23.

Mr. Fox prefaced his motion concerning the Defence of the Country, by obſerving, that it was neceſſary he ſhould enter into ſome preliminary details, on account of the conſtruction which many perſons had attempted to put on the zeal of the people of the country with regard to the war. For his own part, he was as zealous in defence of his country as any man in it; but he could not approve of the conduct which brought us into the conteſt; and the zeal of the people at large was only to be attributed to the great danger with which we were threatened: it was true, a majority voted for the firſt Addreſs to his Majeſty, upon which occaſion he was in the minority; but ſome who maintained the ſame opinion as Miniſters, wiſhed to expreſs it differently, and moſt of thoſe who voted in the majority did ſhew that they were not ſatisfied with the conduct of the Britiſh Government in promoting the war. But for himſelf, on the preſent occaſion, he wiſhed to deprecate that kind of zeal which implied approbation of the time, the cauſe, or the negotiations, that led to the war. With reſpect to the invaſion, many thought it effeminate to ſuppoſe the poſſibility of its ſucceſs; but when he ſaw the preparations made againſt the enemy, and the meaſures Miniſters had taken to reſiſt that enemy, he could not but ſuppoſe that there was danger of a formidable and immediate attack. He diſapproved of the opinion that we had brought France to ſuch a ſtate that ſhe muſt invade us; but if France was determined to attempt ſuch a dangerous enterpriſe, the time when it would be made was uncertain, and of little conſequence, ſo that our danger might laſt for years. The difficulties of the country alſo, at preſent, were ſo great and various, that the period of Peace muſt be protracted; and theſe circumſtances had induced him to reſtrict his motion to narrow limits. He did not mean to ſay any thing on the Naval Defence of the Country, nor on the Volunteers; but to confine himſelf generally to the Land Defence, of which there were only two great objects, the regular army, and the army of artizans, peaſantry, &c. He was of opinion that a great regular army was neceſſary, and that the advantages of the Militia were not equal to recruiting for the Line; and as to the Army of Reſerve, it hurt the regular ſervice, becauſe it was impoſſible to procure men to ſerve for life for 10l. when 50l. was given for five years. He then condemned the practice of making the defenders of our country ſlaves, by enliſting them for life; and particularly adviſed the Houſe to conſider the age at which men generally enliſted—an age when the law did not allow them competent to diſpoſe of themſelves or their property. If the period of ſervice was limited, it would meet with every encouragement. He would not, he ſaid, attempt to leſſen the zeal of the Volunteers, which was ſimilar to his own; but he wiſhed to ſee an armed peaſantry, on the utility of which, from their patriotiſm and local knowledge, he expatiated at ſome length, particularly in the event of a ſucceſsful invaſion. He deprecated the Defence Bill, becauſe it was inconſiſtent with the feelings of every man who conſidered the nature of civil government; and he wiſhed the Houſe to go into a Committee, to repeal that, and reviſe the other Acts relative to our armed force. He therefore concluded by moving, "that it be referred to a Committee, to reviſe the ſeveral Bills which have paſſed during the laſt and preſent Seſſions for the defence of the country, and to conſider what farther meaſures are neceſſary to render ſuch defence complete and permanent."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* attributed the zeal and unanimity of the people to far different motives than thoſe imputed to them by Mr. Fox; and felt ſatisfaction that the Government was ſanctioned in its conduct by Parliament, and the unanimous voice of the country. If the Committee in queſtion were appointed, it would be a military one; and as to the complaints relative to the war, they did not come with the beſt grace from one who had oppoſed the laſt as a war of injuſtice, and had offered no meaſures of offence or defence for his country. On the ſubject of recruiting, it could not be expected to be as briſk as before the war, becauſe 200,000 men had been taken for the army and navy: and he was convinced the exertions of Government would be applauded, when he ſtated that the regular force in Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 184,000 men: we had alſo 400,000 Volunteers, and 27,000 Sea Fencibles; ſo that he would maintain, the energy of Government was conſpicuous in every department; our whole force being little ſhort of 800,000 men, which was 200,000 more than the enemy could reckon. He then commented at conſiderable length on ſome clauſes in the Defence Act, which had been condemned by Mr. Fox; and obſerved, that his motion was calculated to comprehend all the floating opinions which could poſſibly be entertained in the Houſe; and that, not for accompliſhing its apparent object, but in order to create an impreſſion unfavourable to Miniſters, in the hope of being able to remove them.

Mr. *Pitt* agreed that the motion had the effect

effect of uniting thoſe who might have embraced the minor parts of particular plans; it united all thoſe who regretted the backward condition of our defence. Twelve months had nearly expired ſince the commencement of the war; and yet we were only then conſidering the means of defence, and diſcuſſing plans of preſervation. He felt it his duty to ſupport the motion, for many reaſons; and he thought the enquiry particularly neceſſary, becauſe whatever meaſures were brought forward by Adminiſtration hitherto, were rickety and defective. If energy appeared at any time in their plans, it was ſoon nipped and deſtroyed by their irreſolution. Could ſuch men charge themſelves with the defence of the country, impreſſed as they muſt be with a conviction of their incompetency? If he wanted proof of their inſufficiency, he had only to refer for it to the ſtate of the army; for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Caſtlereagh, and the Secretary of State, all agreed to relinquiſh the plan which they had adopted, and upon which they acted in the hope of promoting recruiting for the regular ſervice. What confidence could be placed in men, who told us, that poſſeſſing ſuch a Navy as we could boaſt of, it was impoſſible for the enemy to affail us, or even menace our ſhores? Yet the country diſcovered, that, in defiance of that Navy, we could not prevent the enemy from collecting his veſſels for invading us in his ports, and that he had increaſed his original number of 200 veſſels to 14 or 15,000, each capable of containing from 50 to 150 men. He then defended the ideas of Mr. Fox relative to the utility of an armed peaſantry. To ſhew in how wiſe a manner the Miniſters acted, the Houſe had only to obſerve the feaſibility of their plan of giving up the Army of Reſerve, by which they could ſcarcely raiſe men at a bounty of 20 or 30 guineas, in order to raiſe another precarious force at a bounty of no more than 10; inſtead, however, of ſuſpending the plan of the Army of Reſerve, he ſhould have expected to hear them propoſe ſome project which would lay the foundation for an augmented and permanent regular force, improving alſo the Volunteer Syſtem and that of the Army of Reſerve, and adopting a judicious ſyſtem of limited fortifications, which would be a very cheap and rapid ſpecies of defence. With reſpect to the boaſted amount of the Army, before he gave them credit for the regular force of 184,000 men, he would firſt wiſh to know how many of theſe, and within what ſpace of time they could aſſemble, upon a ſodden attack, in any given place? If they were unable to do that, it was a proof of a radical defect in their ſyſtem, and an impeachment in the Government for not having provided an adequate defence, while they experienced ſuch unparalleled ardour in all parts. The queſtion therefore was, whether the Miniſters had hitherto ſhewn ſo much activity and foreſight, as that we ſhould truſt them with the remainder of our defence? and whether the neceſſity of augmentation that ſubſiſted now, and the danger with which we were threatened, might not have been clearly foreſeen from the firſt moment of the commencement of the war? He proceeded to ſtate the grounds which led him to adopt a contrary opinion; and condemned many of the proceedings of Miniſters, particularly their conduct towards the Volunteers, by granting exemptions, &c. which were not expected. He alſo thought Mr. Sheridan imprudent, for moving a vote of thanks to the Volunteers before half of them had aſſembled; and took credit to himſelf for ſuggeſting to Miniſters the idea of the Army of Reſerve, &c. as they had never of themſelves ſuggeſted any plan different from what had been executed during the laſt war. He differed from Mr. Fox, reſpecting the Act of Enrolment; but he particularly wiſhed to have this Act referred to the Committee now moved for. He then took a review of the whole of the Militia and Volunteer Syſtem; and contended, that not one branch of them had been properly executed; at the ſame time, that he did not expect it from the preſent Miniſters. Upon the whole, therefore, of our military defence, he was anxious for a combined ſyſtem; and, having no confidence in the Miniſters, he was deſirous of having it from a Committee.

Mr. Secretary *Yorke* inſiſted, that there was nothing to warrant ſuch a proceeding as was now called for. There was no want of confidence in Miniſters, no deficiency of execution on their parts, nor any advantage obtained by the enemy; and he could ſay with pride, that there was not a diſtrict of the country which was not now better defended than Ireland was at the time when Hoche and his fleet lay off that coaſt for a fortnight; and that our Volunteers were now in a higher ſtate of diſcipline than the Iriſh Volunteers were, when the Combined Fleet, under Dorvilliers, rode triumphant in the Engliſh Channel. The motion appeared to him a mere pretence. In anſwer to all the accuſations preferred againſt Government, he would only aſk the Houſe to conſider what had been done. At this moment the Volunteer force was in a ſtate of improvement which aſtoniſhed all Europe. According to the returns now made, moſt of the Volunteer Corps were armed: only about 13,000 were ſtill without firelocks. In England and Scotland that force amounted at preſent to 330,000 men; and if to that number the Volunteers in Ireland were added, the total would be more than 400,000 men in arms, independent of the Regular Army and the Militia; but if the Regulars and the

Militia

Militia were added, the whole military force of the country would be found to exceed 500,000 men. He then combated the different charges which had been adduced; denied that Mr. Pitt had been the projector of the Army of Reſerve; and declared that the conduct of the Admiralty was undeſerving of cenſure.

Sir *J. Pulteney*, in a few words, defended the conduct of Miniſters, and was of opinion that they had been the ſalvation of the country.

Capt. *Markham* defended the conduct of the Admiralty; and Mr. *Windham* replied.

Mr. *Tierney* alſo ſpoke againſt the motion, and Mr. *Hutchinſon* for it.

Mr. *Fox* replied.

The Houſe then divided, Ayes, 204, Noes, 256, Majority againſt the motion 52.

April 24.

Mr. *Dent* made his motion relative to the intereſts of the Holders of the *Loyalty* Loan, and entered into a hiſtory of the particulars connected with its negociation. The reſult of his arguments went to ſhew, that as the ſubſcribers expected to have a right to demand repayment in two years after the Definitive Peace, it was inconſiſtent with the good faith of the Nation to prevent individuals to ſuffer from any doubts in the Act. He therefore moved that the Act be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Mr. *Vanſittart* ſaid that the conduct of Miniſters in this buſineſs had been founded on the opinions of the great Law Officers.

Mr. *Pitt* declared that his opinion was entirely in favour of the Holders, and againſt the Law Officers of the Crown: he hoped that Miniſters would not draw upon Parliament the charge of impoſition.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* reſiſted the motion; and Mr. *Fox* ſpoke in favour of it.

Mr. *Tierney* ſpoke againſt the motion; and Mr. *Morris* obſerved, that the ſtock being at diſcount, ſhewed that the Holders had not ſufficient confidence in the faith of Government.

The *Attorney General* alſo ſpoke againſt it; and on a diviſion, there were Ayes 76, Noes 100.

April 25.

After ſome routine buſineſs, Mr. Secretary *Yorke* moved for a Committee on the Army of Reſerve Suſpenſion Bill; on which Mr. *Pitt*, at very conſiderable length, ſtated his reaſons for oppoſing the motion. It was his opinion, that its adoption would aboliſh all chance of the benefit of that augmentation of our diſpoſable force, which ought to be the principal object of attention: he ſaw nothing effectual in the acceptance of the Iriſh offers; and he even doubted whether the interchange ſhould be encouraged, under the view of national intereſt: he had the ſame objection to augmenting the Militia of Ireland, as there were yet deficiencies in the Iriſh Army of Reſerve to the amount of 6 or 7000. He therefore ſtrenuouſly contended, that the ſuſpenſion of the Army of Reſerve Act is not called for on principles of neceſſity, policy, or utility. He added, that he had the ſtrongeſt reaſons for being convinced that the Militia of England ſhould not exceed 48,000, to which number it ſhould be immediately reduced: that there ſhould be an augmentation in the Engliſh Army of Reſerve of 24,000, and 4000 for Scotland. The remainder of his ſpeech conſiſted of a deſcription of our preſent unprecedented ſituation, and of ſtrong arguments to ſhew the neceſſity of conſidering every patriotic ſuggeſtion for our defence.

Mr. Secretary *Yorke* declared that he heard nothing in the ſpeech of Mr. Pitt which could induce him to think that any good would reſult from poſtponing the Committee. He adverted to the different topics introduced againſt the meaſure, and recapitulated his former arguments in its favour.

Mr. *Whitbread* ſpoke againſt the Suſpenſion Bill; and was particularly ſevere in his remarks on the conduct of the Miniſtry, who, he contended, acknowledged their incapacity by contradicting their own meaſures. He gave his negative to the motion for a Committee, on the principle, that if the Bill paſſes, the Army of Reſerve Act can no longer exiſt; that a repeal, therefore, was more proper than a ſuſpenſion.

The *Secretary at War* made a reply nearly ſimilar in ſubſtance to that of Mr. Yorke to the ſpeech of Mr. Pitt: it was, he ſaid, the intention of Miniſters only to move for a temporary ſuſpenſion of the law, till the recruiting for other ſervices were completed.

Mr. *Fox* followed, againſt the motion: his ſpeech conſiſted of ſtrictures on the manner in which the ſuggeſtions of Meſſrs. Pitt and Whitbread had been treated by Miniſters.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* maintained that no ſudden reduction ought to take place in the Militia; and, under all circumſtances, the collection of ſuch a force as we have at preſent, entitles the Miniſters to the higheſt praiſe.

Sir *J. Pulteney* dwelt upon the ſuperior efficacy of a regular army over a Militia, and recommended ſuch a transfer from the former to the latter as ſhould reduce it to 40,000 men.

Mr. *Windham* alſo enlarged on the advantage of ſuch a meaſure; and was replied to by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who contended that the Army of Reſerve had been productive of the greateſt benefit.

Mr.

Mr. *Baſtard* condemned the propoſition of Mr. Pitt, as moſt arbitrary and unconſtitutional.

Sir *R. Williams* requeſted to know whether the propoſed plan would tend to relieve parithes from the heavy burthen of the Army of Reſerve?

Mr. *Pitt*, in reply, re-ſtated his plan; which was, to mitigate the ſeverity of the Army of Reſerve Act, by having different ballots, and inſtead of throwing the whole burthen on one, to equalize it by exacting a ſmall fine from thoſe who, after being drawn, did not ſerve in perſon; and to allow a bounty to thoſe who choſe to ſerve in perſon. Pariſhes would likewiſe be excuſed, by allowing them to pay a ſmall ſum towards the general fund for recruiting, if they did not find their number of men.

After a few words from Mr. *York*, the Houſe divided—for Mr. Pitt's motion 203, againſt it 240.

April 27.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Corry* obſerved, with reſpect to the loan for Ireland, that the charges on the Conſolidated Fund exceeded the ways and means for the year, and therefore it was neceſſary to vote, in the preſent inſtance, 1,250,000*l.* for the ſervice of that country, as the whole of the ſupply to be voted could not at this period be aſcertained. He concluded by moving, that 1,846,000*l.* Iriſh currency be raiſed for the ſervice of Ireland for the year 1804; which was agreed to.

In a Committee on the Army Eſtimates, the *Secretary at War* went into an explanation of the principles of his Reſolutions. The whole of the vote, he ſaid, under this head of foreign corps, would be from 7 to 800,000*l.* There was alſo a ſum of 530,000*l.* to the account of the Commiſſary General of Stores, which was not uſually included in theſe eſtimates, and the charge of 150,000*l.* for lodging the military of Scotland, at 9*d.* a week *per* man. He, after ſome further explanation, moved ſeveral reſolutions relative to the Army Eſtimates, which were agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved a variety of Reſolutions for miſcellaneous ſervices, all which were agreed to, after a few obſervations from Mr. *Francis* and Mr. *William Smith*.

H. OF LORDS.

April 30.

On the order of the day being moved for the Marquis of *Stafford's* motion, Lord *Hawkeſbury* particularly requeſted him to poſtpone it; as ſome circumſtances had ariſen, of a nature which it was inconſiſtent to ſtate, but which rendered it deſirable that the motion ſhould be deferred.

The Marquis of *Stafford* anſwered, that, impreſſed with a belief of the truth of the ſtatement, he ſhould conſent to a poſtponement.

In the Commons the ſame day, on opening the Budget, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* briefly adverted to his plan of laſt year, obſerving that he took credit for the juſtification of his prediction, that if 10,000,000*l.* were raiſed within the year by war taxes, the burthen of the war would be defrayed without any addition to the National Debt; and that the diſpoſable amount of the Conſolidated Fund, the tax on Exciſe and Cuſtoms, and the Property tax, would more than produce that ſum of war expenditure. He was now convinced, that the produce of the war taxes, exciſe, and cuſtoms, will not be leſs than 8,778,000*l.* per annum. The Property tax and commercial aſſeſſments, he calculated would amount to 12,500,000*l.* per annum: and he hoped the Houſe would perſevere in a ſyſtem which had already been ſo productive. He added, that when it was propoſed to raiſe ſo conſiderable a ſum as 12,000,000*l.* within the year, as war taxes, fears were expreſſed that their operation would interfere with the permanent taxes. Hitherto there has not been ſufficient time for a fair experiment; but as far as that experiment goes, it proves that ſuch apprehenſions were unfounded. In referring to a compariſon of the permanent taxes impoſed previous to the year 1793, and in 1803 and 1804, he found that in 1793 the amount was about 15,000,000*l.* and in 1803, 15,400,000*l.* From theſe compariſons, he concluded the produce of the permanent taxes were increaſing; and as we had the experience of the laſt war to ſhew that, by a judicious ſyſtem of taxation, the old taxes may increaſe, while new ones are impoſed, we have reaſon to hope that by purſuing a ſimilar ſyſtem now, a ſimilar reſult will be obtained. He then ſtated the Supply, and Ways and Means, for the preſent year, which are collectively as follows; and which afford a total of upwards of 200,000*l.* beyond the neceſſary ſupplies.

Supplies.—Navy (excluſive of 325,000*l.* Ordnance Sea Service), 11,715,000*l.*—Army (England) 15,256,000*l.* Ditto (Ireland) 3,887,000*l.* Together 19,143,000*l.*—Ordnance (England) 3,693,000*l.* Ditto (Ireland) 369,000*l.* Together 4,062,000*l.*—Vote of Credit, including 800,000*l.* for Ireland, 2,500,000*l.*—Miſcellaneous (England), including 40,000*l.* for Services not yet voted, 617,000*l.* Ireland (Miſcellaneous) including 50,000*l.* for Civil Contingencies to be voted 266,000*l.* Together 883,000*l.*—Iriſh Permanent Grants 400,000*l.*—Joint Charges of England and Ireland 38,703,000*l.*

Add England ſeparate charges.—Touloneſe Ships 265,000*l.*—Deficiency Malt Duty, 1802, 115,000*l.*—American Awards 412,000*l.*

412,000*l.* — Exchequer Bills, 1803, 1,500,000*l.*—making 2,292,000*l.*——Total Supplies 40,995,000*l.*—Deduct, on account of Ireland, as below, 4,711,652*l.*—Remains on account of England, 36,283,348*l.*

Exchequer Bills on Aids, 1804, to be replaced by a like amount on Aids, 1805, viz.—Per Act 43 Geo. III cap. 46, (part of 4,000,000*l.*) 3,000,000*l.* Per Ditto, cap. 147, Bank, 1,500,000*l.* Per Ditto, cap. 93, 5,000,000*l.*—making 9,500,000*l.*

Two Seventeenths of the above ſum of 38,703,000*l.* are to be contributed by Ireland, 4,553,294*l.*—Add for Ireland, two ſeventeenths of 1,346,043*l.* for Civil Liſt, and other charges for Conſolidated Fund, not relating to Public Debt, 158,358*l.* making 4,711,652*l.*

Ways and Means.—Malt Duty, 750,000*l.* Duty on Penſions, Officers, &c. 2,000,000*l.* Surplus Ways and Means, 1803, 1,370,000*l.* —War Taxes to 5th April, 1805: Cuſtoms and Exciſe, 8,200,000*l.* Property Tax, 7,000,000*l.* making 15,200,000*l.* Deduct, wanting to complete Grant 1803, 760,000*l.* leaving 14,440,000*l.* Additional War Taxes, 1,000,000*l.* making 15,440,000*l.* Surplus Conſolidated Fund to April 5, 1805, 5,000,000*l.* Lottery 250,000*l.* Vote of Credit, 1,700,000*l.* Loan 10,000,000*l.*—Total 36,510,000*l.*

The new taxes conſiſt of the following items, amounting *in toto* to the ſum of 1,000,000*l.* to be applied in aid of defraying the intereſt of the Loan:—Wine, 8*l.* per pipe, calculated to yield 200,000*l.*—Conſolidated Cuſtoms:—Additional Duties (with the exception of wine, tea, cotton, and cotton wool), calculated to yield 800,000*l.*——An additional duty on ſtamps, the extent of which has not yet been ſatisfactorily aſcertained.

He then explained the terms on which the Loan had been contracted for.

The remainder of his ſpeech conſiſted of a recapitulation of, and comments on, the different items of the ſupplies.

Mr. *Fox* alluded to the requeſt which he had heard had been made in the Upper Houſe, to poſtpone all diſcuſſions on queſtions of importance; and he aſked whether the ſame reaſons operated upon the mind of Mr. *Addington?* When, being anſwered in the affirmative, he conſented to withdraw his motion relative to the Hanoverian troops, *ſine die.*

May 2.

An account was ordered, on the motion of Mr. *Yorke*, of the Corps of Volunteers that have entered for permanent ſervice.

H. OF LORDS.

May 3.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to 16 public and 33 private Bills.

Lord *Hobart* moved a Vote of Thanks to the Marquis Welleſley; and was ſeconded by Lords *Grenville*, *Melville*, *Mulgrave*, and *Hawkeſbury*.

Thanks were then voted to the Marquis, the officers, privates, &c.

In the Commons the ſame day, Lord *Caſtlereagh*, on moving a Vote of Thanks to the Britiſh Army in India, obſerved that the Marquis Welleſley, after providing for the ſecurity of our extenſive territories, had brought no leſs than 55,000 effective troops againſt the enemy. He added, that the whole of our brilliant operations in that quarter had been effected in three months, during which we had conquered all the countries between the Jumnah and the Ganges. After enumerating the different battles which had been fought, and the conſequences that aroſe from them, he concluded with moving a Vote of Thanks to the Marquis Welleſley, for his zeal and ability in directing the operations of the army in India.

Mr. *Francis* objected to the vote, before the cauſes of the war had been known; and Mr. *Fox* obſerved, that to include a civil governor in a vote of thanks to the military was quite unprecedented.

The Addreſs was ſupported by Mr. *Wallace* and Mr. *Hobhouſe*; and on the queſtion being put, it was agreed that thanks ſhould be voted as follows: 1ſt, to the Marquis Welleſley. Secondly, to Lord Clive. Thirdly, to Jonathan Duncan, eſq. Fourthly, to Gen. Lake, for the invincible intrepidity which he exhibited, and which reflected additional luſtre on the Britiſh arms. Fifthly, to Gen: St. John, Gen. Arthur Welleſley, and the ſeveral Officers, both European and Native; and laſtly, to the non-commiſſioned officers and privates.

May 4.

In a Committee on the Ayleſbury Diſfranchiſing Bill, ſeveral Members ſpoke againſt the groſs corruption which had prevailed at the late election for that Borough; and on the queſtion for the Speaker leaving the chair, there was a majority of 16 in favour of the Bill.

May 7.

Mr. *Francis* moved for a variety of papers relative to the Mahratta War, ſome of which were ordered.

Mr. *Roſe* ſtated that he was authoriſed to ſay, a Member of that Houſe [Mr. *Pitt*] had received his Majeſty's commands to ſubmit a plan for a new Adminiſtration.

May 8.

Mr. *Foſter* moved, that there be laid before the Houſe an account of the exports and imports of Ireland, for the laſt ſeven years. Agreed to.

May

May 9.

Mr. *Fox* moved for an account of the number, tonnage, and expences, of the tranſports taken by Government for tranſporting the Hanoverian troops; alſo an account of the firſt orders iſſued for the ſailing of the veſſels for this purpoſe. He was convinced that it would appear, on inveſtigation, that Miniſters had in this reſpect been extremely negligent; as the whole of the Hanoverian Army might have been brought to this country, if proper meaſures had been adopted in time.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* requeſted the Houſe to conſider the ſtate of the country at the time the French entered Hanover; as it would be ſeen that no part of our force could be ſpared for the protection of that Electorate; while all exertions on our part would have been uſeleſs, as long as the Continental Powers declined affording that aſſiſtance which they were bound to give by the treaties of Luneville and Ratiſbon. He, however, had no objection to Mr. Fox's motion, as it would appear that Miniſters had by no means been remiſs. The motion was carried.

Mr. *Roſe*, in conſequence of the paſſing of the Ayleſbury Bill, moved that the Attorney General be directed to proſecute R. Bent, eſq. for bribery and corruption; but the motion being reſiſted by Meſſrs. *Fox*, *Sheridan*, the *Maſter of the Rolls*, and Sir *J. Newport*, it was negatived.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, June 26. This Gazette contains a letter from Adm. Rainier, dated on board the Trivent, in Bombay Harbour, Jan. 24, announcing the capture of the Clariſſe French privateer, of 12 guns and 157 men, on the 21ſt December, 1803.

July 3. This Gazette contains the tranſlation of an Imperial Ukaſe, by which no Foreigners are allowed to enter the Ruſſian frontiers, unleſs provided with a paſſport from the Ruſſian Miniſters or Conſuls reſiding in the country they come from, or from the Governors of thoſe places where there are no Ruſſian Miniſters or Conſuls.

Admiralty-office, July 2. This Gazette contains a letter from Lord Nelſon, dated Victory, at ſea, May 19, incloſing one from Capt. Pettit, of the Termagant, ſtating his having captured the French privateer Félicité, of two long guns and ſix braſs ſwivels, and 60 men, off Port Favona, in Corſica. The enemy eſcaped on ſhore, having previouſly ſcuttled the Félicité, and ſhe ſunk as our people were carrying her to ſea. A man in one of the Termagant's boats was wounded in boarding.

Admiralty-office, July 24. Letter from Capt. George Morris, Commander of the Penguin ſloop, to Wm. Marſden, eſq.

Penguin, off Senegal Bar, March 25.

Sir, I beg you will be pleaſed to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, cruizing off Senegal, according to their Lordſhips' orders, on the 17th inſt. a French privateer ſchooner, in endeavouring to avoid his Majeſty's brig under my command, ran on ſhore on the Bar, where I had good reaſon to hope, from the ſurf running high, ſhe would have been deſtroyed, in which I was diſappointed. The ſurf continuing, I had no opportunity of deſtroying her till the 24th inſt. On the 23d, in the evening, I obſerved two armed ſchooners had dropped down to the mouth of the river; and on the morning of the 24th, from the one on ſhore having ſhifted her poſition, I had reaſon to believe they were endeavouring to get her off; I therefore ſtood as cloſe in ſhore as the nature of the coaſt would admit, and commenced an attack on them in hopes of driving them up the river, and eventually to burn the one on ſhore. We exchanged ſhot for an hour and a half, when finding I could not get ſufficiently cloſe to effect my purpoſe, I ſtood off. Lieuts. Williams and Rayley, with many of the crew, having volunteered their ſervice, and fearing ſhe might be got off and rendered a farther annoyance to our trade, I was inclined to accept their offers, though the armed ſchooners were then within two cables' length of her, and the ſurf ſtill running high threatened much oppoſition to their exertions. At 10 P. M. I diſpatched Lieut. Williams to the jolly boat (conceiving her beſt adapted to the ſurf), with orders to deſtroy her if poſſible; at one A. M. I had the ſatisfaction to ſee her completely on fire, and at day-light totally deſtroyed. The ſervice was performed unobſerved by the enemy, and reflects great credit on Lieut. Williams and his party, for the cool and ſteady manner in which they conducted the enterprize, and merits my greateſt acknowledgments and thanks. I learn ſhe was called Renommée, a veſſel of large dimenſions, commanded by Citizen Renaud, mounting 12 ſix-pounders, two of which were on board when deſtroyed, and two nines, manned with 87 men, belonging to Senegal, from Cayenne, laſt from Goree. I have great pleaſure in adding that not a man was hurt on this occaſion. G. Morris.

Enclоſure from Lord Keith, to Wm. Marſden, Eſq. dated Ramſgate, July 22.

Immortalité, Boulogne E. ſeven or eight leagues, July 21.

Sir, The wind yeſterday ſet in ſtrong from the N. N. E. and N. E. by N. and made ſo much ſea, that the enemy's veſſels in the Road of Boulogne became very uneaſy; and about eight *p. m.* the leemoſt brigs began to get under weigh, and work to windward, whilſt ſome of the luggers ran

ran down apparently for Etaples; their force was then 45 brigs, and 43 luggers. I made a ſignal to look out on theſe veſſels, which was immediately obeyed by the Harpy, Bloodhound, and Archer, who cloſed with them, giving their fire to ſuch as attempted to ſtand off from the land; the Autumn was at this time getting under weigh, and loſt no time in giving her ſupport to the veſſels already on this ſervice, and continued with them during the whole weather tide, to fire, from time to time, on ſuch of the enemy's veſſels as gave them opportunity. At day-light this morning there were nineteen brigs and eight luggers only remaining in the Bay; and about ſix o'clock theſe began to ſlip ſingle and run to the Southward, for Etaples or the river Somme, the Autumn and brigs being then too far to leeward to give them any interruption. As ſoon as the tide permitted this ſhip and the leader to weigh we ſtood in with Boulogne, when I perceived that a brig, a lugger, and ſeveral large boats, were ſtranded on the beach Weſt of the harbour, the enemy were ſhipping and endeavouring to ſave from them what they could, but I have no doubt the riſing tide would complete their deſtruction. Three other brigs and a lugger were on the rocks near the village of Portée, totally deſtroyed, a brig and two luggers remained at anchor cloſe to the rocks with wheſts up, and the people huddled together abaft: the brig had loſt her topmaſt, topſail, and lower yards, and one of the luggers the head of her mainmaſt; the ſea was making a perfect breach over them, and if the gale continues, their ſituation is hopeleſs. The merits of Capts. Jackſon and Heywood, as well as thoſe of Lieuts. Richardſon and Price, are ſo well known to you, that I need only ſay, they acted on this occaſion with the ſame deciſive promptneſs they have always ſhewn; and though the night prevented my ſeeing all that paſſed, there cannot be a doubt but that their well-timed attack cauſed the enemy's confuſion, and occaſioned much loſs, which, taking every circumſtance, is, I doubt not, far beyond what fell within our obſervation. I have not yet been able to collect the reports of theſe Officers, but will forward them the moment that they join me.

Rear Admiral Louis. E. W. C. B. Owen.

Admiralty-office, July 28. Letter to Lord Keith from Capt. R. D. Oliver, of the Melpomene, off Havre, July 24.

My Lord, Since my letter to your Lordſhip of the 17th inſt. we had very light and variable winds for three days, which were ſucceeded by a gale from the Northward, when the bombs had ſome difficulty to keep clear of the ſhore. Yeſterday the wind having got to the S. W. I ſtood in with the ſquadron, and at 11 made the ſignal for the bombs to try their range; they placed themſelves with the utmoſt preciſion immediately off the pier heads, and at a quarter paſt 11 began a moſt tremendous fire of ſhells and carcaſſes, which was continued without intermiſſion for an hour and a half; in a very few minutes the town was obſerved to be on fire, and as the pier was very full of veſſels, it is impoſſible but they muſt have ſuffered conſiderably. The veſſels which had been outſide the pier, during the bombardment of the 16th, were ſo much annoyed as to retire, ſome into the pier, and ſome up the river; one of them was towed on ſhore under the batteries, and has been ſince taken to pieces. The enemy's mortar batteries have been very conſiderably encreaſed ſince the attack of the 16th, and although the fire from them on the bombs was as great as, I will venture to ſay, was ever experienced, they being conſiderably within the range, yet it is with the moſt inexpreſſible pleaſure I acquaint your Lordſhip that not a man has been hurt. A ſhell paſſed through the mizen ſtay-ſail of the Zebra, another carried away the ſpare topſail-yard of the Merlin, and two chain plates, and grazed her ſide; and a 42-pound ſhot cut the ſpare topmaſt and ſome other ſpars, and lodged in the booms of the Hecla; this is all the damage done. It is impoſſible for me to find words to expreſs my admiration of the conduct of the Capts. Sykes, James, Paul, and Beauchamp, and the other Officers and crews of the bombs, for the able manner in which they placed and managed their veſſels; and alſo to the Officers and men of the Royal Artillery embarked on board of them, for the judicious manner in which they fired the ſhells. Some luggers came out of the pier during the bombardment and fired their guns; but they were made to keep at a reſpectful diſtance by the vicinity of the Merlin, Pluto, Locuſt, and cutters, which were always ready to give aſſiſtance where wanted, as were the other ſhips in the ſquadron in the ſituations aſſigned to them. R. D. Oliver.

[Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, in a letter dated Jamaica, June 10, ſtates the veſſels under his command to have captured or deſtroyed five French privateers and one national armed ſchooner; one armed tranſport, 11 Britiſh or American veſſels recaptured, and one Dane detained.]

Admiralty office, July 31. Extract of a letter from Capt. Columbine, of the Ulyſſes, to Commodore Hood, dated May 7.

"On the 30th April we fell in with, off the Bocas, and captured, after a few hours chace, Le Petit Decide, a French lugger privateer, J. Bideau, maſter, with one long braſs 4-pounder, and 26 men; quite new, had been a fortnight from Guardaloupe, but had taken nothing."

Admiralty-

Admiralty-office, Aug. 7. A letter from Capt. Robert Dudley Oliver, Commander of the Melpomene, to William Marſden, Eſq. dated off Havre, the 2d inſt. incloſes the following:

My Lord, *Melpomene, off Havre, Aug.* 2. The wind having changed yeſterday to the N. E. I determined to make another attack on the numerous veſſels in Havre Pier, as well as thoſe which were moored outſide, amounting to 28 brigs, and as many luggers, and ſtood in with the ſquadron, as per margin *. At half-paſt ſeven *p. m.* the bombs were well placed off the Pier Heads, when they began a well-directed fire, which was kept up with great ſpirit for about an hour and a half. The town was very ſoon obſerved to be on fire in two places; and ſeven brigs, which were on the outſide of the Pier, found it neceſſary to move; one loſt her main maſt. As the wind came more off the land, and a ſtrong ebb tide ſetting out, I ordered the bombs to diſcontinue firing. At half paſt nine we anchored with the ſquadron about five miles from the Light-houſes. As the Exploſion had fired away all her ſhells, and the Zebra moſt of her powder, I had them ſupplied from the Meteor; and at half paſt five this morning got under weigh, and ſtood in with the ſquadron again. Before 8 the bombs took up their poſition near the Pier Heads, and kept up a conſtant fire for near 3 hours with ſhells and carcaſes; ſo many ſhells burſt on and about the Piers, that the enemy's fire was obſerved latterly to ſlacken conſiderably, and it was evident they were in the greateſt confuſion; ſome brigs and luggers, however, got under weigh, and came out to endeavour to annoy the bombs, but all the other ſhips and veſſels of the ſquadron were ſo well placed as to give chace to them immediately; and it was only by cutting away their boats, which were a-ſtern, and retreating very ſpeedily into ſhoal water, that they eſcaped, but not before they had run the gauntlet of all the ſhips and cutters, and were very cloſely engaged for a conſiderable time by the Merlin, Favourite, Locuſt gun-brig, and Hope cutter; and on this occaſion I feel particularly indebted to the exertions of Capts. Brenton and Foot, and Lieuts. Lake and Dobbin, whoſe veſſels were very often during the action in very ſhoal water, with a falling tide; indeed nothing but the bad ſailing of the Merlin prevented Capt. Brenton from cutting off the ſternmoſt brig. The Locuſt loſt her main-topmaſt, but I have not heard of any other loſs. The conduct of the Capts. Sykes, James, Paul, and Beauchamp, commanding the bombs on both theſe occaſions, was highly meritorious; and although their ſhips were frequently ſtruck, it gives me great pleaſure to add that no lives have been loſt. What damage may be done to the enemy by near 500 ſhells and carcaſes thrown into the town and baſon laſt evening and this morning, it is impoſſible to calculate; but I may without vanity ſay, that, if the exertions of the enemy's flotilla be not much greater on our ſhore than on their own, we have little to dread from them. I cannot conclude without expreſſing my obligations to every officer and man employed in this ſquadron. I am, &c. R. D. Oliver.

A Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. to William Marſden, Eſq. dated on board the San Joſef, off Uſhant, Auguſt 1804, incloſes the following:

Prince of Wales, off Rocheford, July 19.

Sir, I have the pleaſure to inform you, the Aigle (which I had placed in ſhore to watch the enemy's motion) fell in with two French national corvettes, which Capt. Wolfe drove on ſhore near Bourdeaux, and burnt, having firſt uſed every means, without effect, to get them afloat. The Aigle found only 26 French officers and men left on board theſe corvettes when they took poſſeſſion of them; the reſt had made their eſcape on ſhore. The names of theſe corvettes are, La Charante and La Joie; the firſt a ſhip of 20 guns and 104 men, and the other a brig, pierced for 14 guns, but has only eight mounted, and 75 men. They had on board the ordnance and ſtores complete for a corvette juſt launched at Bayonne, to which place they were carrying them. I here incloſe Capt. Wolfe's letter to me of his proceedings in the deſtroying of theſe veſſels, and alſo a liſt of the priſoners he had on board: theſe I have directed to be ſent into port by the firſt opportunity. I am, &c. Robert Calder.

[The Letter of Capt. Wolfe gives a more detailed account of this affair, but does not vary in the particulars.]

* Melpomene, Ariadne, Truſty, Magnanime, Merlin, and Favourite; Hecla, Meteor, Exploſion, and Zebra bombs; King George, Hope, Nancy, Counteſs of Elgin, and Locuſt cutters.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Before I put an end to the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, I am deſirous of expreſſing my entire approbation of the zeal and aſſiduity with which you have applied yourſelves to the great objects of public concern which have come under your conſideration.

You have wiſely continued to direct your attention to the encouragement and improvement of that reſpectable and powerful volunteer force which the ardour and ſpirit of my ſubjects have enabled me to eſtabliſh to an extent hitherto unexampled: you have at the ſame time endeavoured to combine

combine an additional eſtabliſhment for our domeſtic defence with the means of augmenting our regular army, and of maintaining it on ſuch a ſcale as may be proportioned to the circumſtances of the times, and to the rank which this country ought ever to hold among the powers of Europe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

You are entitled to my warmeſt acknowledgements for the freſh proof which you have given me of your conſtant and affectionate attachment to my perſon and family, and your regard to the honour and dignity of my crown, by the liberal proviſion which you have made for the payment of the debt on my civil liſt revenues, and for furniſhing me with the additional means of defraying the increaſe which has unavoidably taken place in different branches of my expenditure.

I muſt alſo return you my warmeſt thanks for the extenſive proviſion which you have made for the exigencies of the public ſervice; and eſpecially for the juſt and prudent attention which you have ſhewn to true economy, and to the permanent credit and welfare of the country, by the great exertions you have made for preventing, as far as poſſible, the accumulation of debt, and for raiſing ſo large a proportion of the expences of the war within the year.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have now only to recommend to you, to carry into your reſpective counties the ſame zeal for the public intereſt which has guided all your proceedings. It will be your particular duty to inculcate, on the minds of all claſſes of my ſubjects, that the preſervation of all that is moſt dear to them requires the continuance of their unremitted exertions for the national defence.

The preparations which the enemy has long been forming for the declared purpoſe of invading this kingdom are daily augmented, and the attempt appears to have been delayed only with the view of procuring additional means for carrying it into execution.

Relying on the ſkill, valour, and diſcipline of my naval and military force, aided by the voluntary zeal and native courage of my people, I look with confidence to the iſſue of this great conflict; and I doubt not that it will terminate, under the bleſſing of Providence, not only in repelling the danger of the moment, but in eſtabliſhing, in the eyes of foreign nations, the ſecurity of this country on a baſis never to be ſhaken.

In addition to this firſt and great object, I entertain the animating hope that the benefits to be derived from our ſucceſsful exertions will not be confined within ourſelves; but that, by their example and their conſequences, they may lead to the reeſtabliſhment of ſuch a ſyſtem in Europe, as may reſcue it from the precarious ſtate to which it is reduced; and may finally raiſe an effectual barrier againſt the unbounded ſchemes of aggrandizement and ambition which threaten every independent nation that yet remains on the Continent.

And afterwards the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday, the 4th day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday, the 4th day of September next.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 15.—Yeſterday being the Anniverſary of the Revolution, we witneſſed the adminiſtration of the oath to the Members of the Legion of Honour.—At noon, the Emperor, under the diſcharge of a ſalute of artillery, ſet out on horſeback from the Palace, preceded by Marſhals of the Empire, and followed by the Colonel Generals of his guard, and the Great Officers of the Crown, his Aides-de-Camp, and the Staff of the Palace.—The proceſſion was opened by Chaſſeurs, and cloſed by the Horſe Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. Numerous diſcharges of cannon announced the arrival of his Majeſty.—The Cardinal Archbiſhop of Paris, with his Clergy, received his Majeſty at the door of the church, and preſented to him incenſe and holy water.—The Clergy, in proceſſion, conducted his Majeſty, under a canopy of the Imperial Throne, to the muſick of a military march, and amidſt the loudeſt acclamations.—After his Majeſty had been placed on the throne, ſurrounded by his Great Officers, his Eminence celebrated Maſs; and the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour pronounced an eloquent diſcourſe on the events of this day, on the *miſeries of political troubles*, and on the gratitude due to the Hero, who, while he preſerved the principles upon which the Revolution had commenced, had been able to terminate the calamities which followed it.—The Great Officers having taken the oath, the Emperor covered himſelf, and pronounced in a ſtrong and animated voice, theſe words:

"Commanders, Officers, Legionaries, Citizens, and Soldiers, you ſwear by your honour, to devote yourſelves to the ſervice of the *Empire*, to the preſervation of its territory in its integrity, to the defence of the Emperor, the laws of the *Republic*, and the property which they have conſecrated; to

to combat by all the means which juſtice, reaſon, and the laws authoriſe, every enterprize which ſhall tend to reſtore the feudal ſyſtem. In fine, you ſwear to concur with all your power to the maintenance of *Liberty* and *Equality*, the firſt baſes of our Conſtitutions."

They all anſwered, "We ſwear it."—His Majeſty afterwards beſtowed the decorations of the Legion of Honour on ſeveral Members; and the fête was terminated by a *Te Deum*.—Their Majeſties were ſaluted by diſcharges of artillery on their return, and received the repeated acclamations of the people.—In the evening a concert was given at the Imperial Palace.—The Emperor was dreſſed in the uniform of his guard.—The head-dreſſes of the Princeſſes were rich diadems; that of the Empreſs was entirely compoſed of diamonds.

July 18. His Imperial Majeſty ſet out at three o'clock this afternoon, to review the troops at the different encampments.

Buonaparte's Coronation is to take place on the 9th of November. Many foreigners of all nations have hired lodgings to be preſent at the ceremony. The details of the preparations fill the Continental Prints. Among other particulars it is mentioned, that the ſtate coach alone will coſt 800,000 livres.

M. Chaptal has reſigned his ſituation as Miniſter of the Interior; and Buonaparte has appointed Champagny, the Miniſter at Vienna, to be his ſucceſſor. He has alſo tranſferred Chaptal to the Senate.

The Aſtronomer Lelande is appointed a Member of the Legion of Honour. The number of all the Members will, it is ſaid, be extended to 10,000.

Blanchard, of aëroſtatic celebrity, is now at Marſeilles, with a balloon of a new compoſition, in which he has made his 56th aſcenſion. It is of that extent, that it can, without danger, aſcend with nine perſons. On the 6th inſt. four young ladies and four young gentlemen aſcended with him, and danced a quadrille in the air, 1500 feet from the earth.

A new conſpiracy is ſaid to have been formed at Paris; at the head of which are Count Bourmont, and Generals La Horie, Macdonald, Souham, Lecourbe, Salm, Bonneau, and other Generals, who have fought under Pichegru and Moreau. Generals Reignier and Deſolles are alſo ſuſpected; and, though ſtill employed, are watched by other Generals in whom Buonaparte confides. La Horie, Souham, Salm, and Bonneau, are now in the Temple; but Macdonald and Lecourbe are exiled to forty leagues from Paris.

One of the late French Papers gives the following *accurate* picture of the preſent ſtate of England:—"A pound of bread coſts, in London, 9d.; a pound of meat 1s. and 2s. 6d.; and the worſt wine ſells as high as 15s. a bottle. Their ſtreets and high roads are thronged with moſt numerous, ragged, and ſtarved beggars; ſo much ſo, that the King has not dared to hang a highwayman, or the Magiſtrates to ſhut up a beggar, for theſe laſt twelve months. General illuminations took place when Buonaparte was proclaimed Emperor. In every houſe in England his portrait is found; and in Ireland the peaſants and mechanics have mounted national cockades in expectation of their *deliverer*. Both in the ſtreets of Dublin and London, ballads are ſung in his honour; and the people call for him as for a ſaviour, and ſay, that if he landed alone, and it was known, in a week he would have an army of a million of Britons. Such is the ſituation of the Bank of England, that when lately an Engliſh frigate captured one of our coaſting ſhips, which had on-board 20,000 dollars, a Bank Director went expreſs to Portſmouth to borrow that money, at the immenſe intereſt of 5½ per cent. in the month. When this tranſaction was known, the people roſe in a maſs in Southampton, through which province it was to paſs, and, to prevent its being plundered by the ſtarving inhabitants, 5000 dragoons were neceſſary to eſcort it to the capital; which they effected; though not without cutting down ſeveral hundred of their countrymen, who attempted to ſeize this *enormous* treaſure."

A late *Moniteur* contained a curious article, dated as from *Conſtantinople*, in which it is artfully argued, that Ruſſia can have no intereſt whatever in going to war with France. It begins by noticing the great number of troops ſent from the Black Sea to Corfu during the preſent year, and which amount to nearly 6000. This is ſaid to have given great alarm to the Porte; and the reaſoning goes to prove, that its fears are unfounded, and that the object in collecting theſe forces is neither to bring them againſt Turkey, nor to unite them with the intereſt of England, by carrying war into the Continent, where it could not be undertaken without the concurrence of Auſtria and Pruſſia. It then proceeds to remark, "that Ruſſia itſelf, being at peace with France, has as few motives for making war, as it has advantages to expect from it. Markoff and his adherents, indeed, have found means to cauſe Ruſſia to tranſmit to Ratiſbon an unſeaſonable note to the Germanic Body. By the help of ſubterfuges, frivolous pretences, and intrigues of every kind, they have produced *ſome coolneſs* between the two powers, the good underſtanding between whom had enabled Ruſſia to act a new and a brilliant part. *Ruſſia can do nothing againſt France; but with it might do every thing great and good,*" &c. &c.

M. d'Oubril, the Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires,

faires, is ſtated to have left Paris on the 3d, on his return home by way of Straſburgh.

It is clear that the French are in expectation of a rupture with Ruſſia, as the Ruſſian Government is now abuſed in the *Moniteur* with the ſame violence as is laviſhed on that of Britain. The latter is ſtigmatiſed as the *tyrant of the ſeas!* the former as the *tyrant of the land!*

By order of the Police Miniſter, Fouché, the importation of the *Journal de Frankfort*, and *Hamburgh Correſpondenten*, together with all newſpapers printed in the Batavian Republic, are prohibited.

HOLLAND.

The troops aſſembled at Zeiſt amount to 60,000, of whom 7000 are Dutch, the reſt French.

A ſtorm occurred lately at Zeiſt, which laid the whole camp under water, and did great damage to the ſtores. The water reached to the men's knees, and the ſuperb camp of General Marmont was driven as far as Driebergen.

ITALY.

On the 22d of June, the King of Sardinia, while at dinner at Albano, received diſpatches by a Ruſſian courier; immediately after reading which, he gave orders for his whole retinue to be ready to ſet out in three hours. In the mean time, his Majeſty ſent one of his cavaliers to the Pope, with a letter, in which he informed him of his journey, and excuſed himſelf for not being able to take leave of him perſonally.

GERMANY.

Bentheim, July 19. The Count of Bentheim was put in poſſeſſion of his county on the 16th of July, by ſeveral French Aides-de-Camp, ſent from Hanover. On their arrival at Bentheim they ſummoned the Members of the Electoral Hanoverian Regency, Diet, Chamber, &c. proclaimed the Count Lewis of Bentheim Steinforth, and releaſed all the officers and ſubjects of that country from their oath of allegiance, taken to the King of Great Britain, as mortgagee. The Hanoverian Electoral Civil Officers were then ordered to deliver up, inſtantly, every document relative to the county of Bentheim, and to take an oath that they had not embezzled any ſuch papers. The Counſellor Von Peſtle, who, with the Receiver-General Diekman, and the Judge Buch, had already been put under arreſt by the French Commiſſioners, as a meaſure of precaution, deemed himſelf bound to proteſt againſt theſe proceedings, with a reference to the Electoral Hanoverian proteſt preſented at Ratiſbon: he peremptorily refuſed to give ſo much as his word of honour about the papers under his care, ſince he was not accountable to any but the King of Great Britain, his Sovereign. The French Commiſſaries conſidered this declaration as a rebellious crime againſt the Imperial French Government, which had conquered Hanover. He was, in conſequence, ſent a priſoner to the head quarters at Hanover. Several other Hanoverian Civil Officers refuſed acknowledging Count Lewis as their Sovereign, and were, by the French Commiſſaries, ordered to quit the county.—The Electoral arms were every where replaced by thoſe of the Count of Bentheim, who iſſued a placard to his new ſubjects, of which the following is a prominent paſſage: "We believe that we may depend upon the allegiance and love of our native ſubjects of the county of Bentheim; the more ſo, as we have, by ſix months perſonal ſtay at Paris, by reſtleſs exertions and indefatigable activity, entirely delivered them from the impending total ruin, unavoidable miſery, and deſtruction (ſince they were, by the irrevocable decree of the Imperial French Government, doomed to experience a fate in every reſpect like to that of the unhappy forſaken inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover); and have, thanks to Divine Providence! actually delivered them, ſo that they may now enjoy perfect ſecurity, neutrality, and peace."

Ratiſbon, July 27. To-day the vote of the King of Sweden, as Duke of Anterior Pomerania, was entered in the protocol of the College of Princes: it propoſes that his Imperial Majeſty ſhould be requeſted, by an act of the Diet, to take ſuch meaſures as may procure for the German Empire ſatisfactory aſſurances of future ſecurity from France. No more votes are expected; and it is ſuppoſed that the affair will be ſuffered to die away.

During the inundation on the 21ſt, the town of Aarweiler was deluged with water, and the inhabitants forced to fly to the mountains, with their children and the ſick, during the night, when the deſtroying ſtorm continued with increaſed fury. The villages above Aarweiler, ſuch as Staffel, Keſſeling, Denn, Bruck, Altenburg, Reimerzhoven, Laag, Lierich, &c. were utterly overwhelmed and carried away, unfortunately with moſt of their inhabitants.

Hamburgh, July 31. Our Senate is applied to for the amount of no leſs than three millions of banco marks (about 250,000l.) to defray the expences of Buonaparte's coronation. Two millions more are claimed of Bremen; and one million of Lubeck. This demand has not been complied with.

Aug. 3. In conſequence of the refuſal made by the Hanſeatic cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, to comply with the new pecuniary exactions of the French Government, Bremen has been inveſted for ſeveral days by a detachment from the French army in Hanover, and no perſon is ſuffered to enter or depart from the city; they have even ſtopped all ſupplies of proviſions. As the enemy completely block-

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ades the place, it is impoſſible to aſcertain whether they have proceeded to levy by military execution the ſums they demand; but a rumour of this nature was in circulation this morning.—The city of Lubeck perſiſts in its refuſal to pay the contribution demanded by the French; who have not yet had recourſe to any menace, probably from the fear of haſtening a rupture with Ruſſia, whoſe fleet is now riding in the Baltic.

Rheinhard, the French Miniſter at Hamburgh, has, it is ſaid, inſiſted, that no notice ſhall be taken in the newſpapers of the differences exiſting between the French army before Bremen and the Government of that city.

The Commander of the French troops has demanded of the States of Hanover to be regularly ſupplied with pay, neceſſaries, and ſubſiſtence, for 26,000 men, and in caſe of refuſal threatens to take the adminiſtration of the revenues into his own hands. The States have tranſmitted a Remonſtrance to Paris on the ſubject.

POLAND.

On the 10th ult. part of the tower of the cathedral at Jaroſlaw, in Galicia, fell in during divine ſervice, whereby more than 50 perſons were killed, and a ſtill greater number wounded.

A *procès verbal* has been drawn up at Warſaw, of a conſpiracy to poiſon Louis XVIII. and his family; of which the following is a ſummary:

"A perſon named Coulon, a native of Lyons, diſcloſed to the Baron de Malleville, equerry to the queen of France, the particulars of the plot. It appeared that he kept a billiard-table at Warſaw, and that on the 25th of July two perſons came to his room, and made many inquiries relative to the King, and his own ſituation; that the following day they returned, and made freſh inquiries reſpecting Louis XVIII. They wiſhed, they ſaid, to know whether his Majeſty went out often—by what number of men he was uſually accompanied—and whether his attendants were armed? They then aſked Coulon whether he himſelf was in debt; and whether he would not be glad to find an opportunity to obtain immediately a conſiderable ſum of money for a particular ſervice? Being anſwered in the affirmative, they obſerved to him, that, as he was known to the perſons belonging to the houſehold of the King, he might eaſily obtain admiſſion into the kitchen; and if he conſented to throw, unperceived, into the boiler a little parcel which would be given to him, his fortune would be made; 400 louis d'ors would be given to him in the firſt inſtance, and 100 more for every individual of the Royal Family who might die in the courſe of a twelvemonth. On the following day, after many viſits from them, another ruffian, whom Coulon had not before ſeen, called on him in the evening, and requeſted him to take a walk with him, in order that they might ſpeak more freely on a ſubject of great concern, which had been mentioned to him the preceding day: in the courſe of their walk, they were met by one of the two who had firſt opened the project. They enquired whether he was decided to perpetrate the deed? Coulon anſwered, 'Yes;' upon which they went to a houſe, where they ordered Champaign wine, and gave him additional inſtructions reſpecting the manner of executing the plot, adviſing him to drink with the cook, &c. Coulon inſiſted on receiving ſome money on account of the 400 louis which had been promiſed him; upon which one of the ruffians, who was in liquor, ſaid, 'I don't know whether Boyer (the name of the Commercial Agent at Warſaw) would conſent to give ſo large a ſum.' His companion, condemning this indiſcretion, replied, 'Why do you mention Boyer; he is not in town—he will not return theſe two days.' At laſt they gave him a ducat to get ſome wine to drink with the cook, and made an appointment for the following night, when they were to give him the parcel which was to be thrown into the boiler. They parted at one o'clock in the morning.

"The ſame day Coulon diſcloſed the plot to the Baron de Malleville, and the Duke de Penne, by whom it was communicated to Comte de Avaray, Captain of the guard to Louis XVIII. who haſtened to inform M. de Hoym, Preſident of the Chamber, and Governor of the town, of the circumſtance, and who had orders from his Pruſſian Majeſty for ſuperintending all the concerns and ſafety of the French Royal Family.—At firſt, the Preſident received the information with the moſt feeling emotion, and promiſed to repair perſonally, either to the place of rendezvous fixed by the ruffians, or to the ſpot appointed for paying him the money. He alſo promiſed to ſend perſons to ſecure the whole gang, and Coulon himſelf in caſe he ſhould have forged the ſtory in order to obtain a reward. The ſenſibility of the Preſident Hoym was highly increaſed by the alarming reports which were ſpread every day of plots to take away the life of the King at the eve of his departure for Ruſſia.—The 23d of July, Coulon, being ordered by the Baron de Malleville, went to the appointed ſpot, at a place called the New Village, ſituated in the middle of the Lices which ſurround Warſaw; there he was joined by one of the men, and ſoon after by another, who was concealed in a corn field, and who actually delivered him the parcel, and a bottle of liquor for his own uſe. They agreed upon a ſignal, by which they were to know when the deed had been effected.

They

They told him that when it was executed, he must repair to a place called Les Cinq Puteaux, where he would be joined by his employers, and taken to France with his wife; and in case they could not meet there, he was to go to Stockayer, where he would find them at the Post-master's house, and that he should there receive the 400 louis. Upon his asking for some money, they gave him only six crowns, alledging, that they had been already cheated more than once.—The President Hoym, however, afraid of committing his matter with the French Emperor, declined either to go or send to the appointed spot, contrary to his promise. Coulon delivered the parcel and the bottle to M. de Milleville, on the 24th in the morning. The Comte D'Avaray went at 10 o'clock to M. de Hoym's, and presented him the parcel, which contained three carrots charged with arsenic. M. de Hoym, from excess of fear, refused to interfere any farther in the business, saying, it should be referred to the police-office; and even refused to affix his seal to the parcel, which was sealed by the Archbishop of Rheims and the Comte D'Avaray.—On that day Louis the XVIIIth was informed of the plot. His Majesty expressed the greatest and most tender solicitude for his faithful servants, but displayed an unalterable tranquillity of mind with respect to his own personal safety. He wrote to the President, Hoym, who did not wait on his Majesty till the following day, and then confined himself to vague assurances that the business should be followed up with activity by the police officers.—A formal demand was made by the King, that a report should be made by an assembly of professional men, respecting the contents of the parcel; which being answered in an evasive manner, the King ordered that the parcel should be opened and examined before his own physician, M. Le Faire, aided by the most eminent physician of Warsaw, Dr. Bergenzoni, and Dr. Gutel, an apothecary. One of the carrots, being opened, was found perfectly sound, the upper part being covered with a kind of mastich, or paste, of a colour similar to that of the root, the middle part was found to contain a powder, which was discovered to be a mixture of three different sorts of arsenic, white, yellow, and red.—The *procès verbal* was signed by all present, and the parcel sealed again, and sent to the police-office, with all the necessary documents.—Upon application being made by the King to M. de Tilly, Chief Magistrate, for a prosecution to be instituted, that officer declined to interfere, or even to order the suspected persons to be apprehended, observing, "that it did not concern the Tribunal of Criminal Justice, and that the law of the country did not permit him to arrest any person who had not actually been *convicted* of a crime!"—Le Comte de la Chapelle was left at Warsaw with full powers to prosecute the business before the Criminal Tribunal. The King left Warsaw on the 30th, on his way to Grodno, with the Duke d'Angoulême.—M. de Hoym granted his Majesty an escort of hussars, who had strict orders not to quit his royal person until they had committed him to the care of a similar escort of Russians, who awaited his arrival on the frontiers. The Queen and the Duchess d'Angoulême only remain at Warsaw, until they receive instructions from his Majesty to join him at Wilna, as soon as he has reached that city."

The above particulars have been confirmed by the signatures of the following personages:—Count d'Avaray, Alexander Augustus Archbishop and Duke of Rheims, the Duke de Pienne, the Marquis de Bonnay, Count de la Chapelle, the Duke de Havre and Croy, the Abbé Edgeworth de Ferment, the Count de Damas Crux, and the Count Etienne de Damas.

TURKEY.

The Porte is stated to have received and submitted to the Cabinets of Vienna and Petersburg, conclusive evidence of the recent troubles in Servia, and in Egypt, having been created and supported by France.

The Russian Ambassador in June dispatched two extraordinary couriers to his Court, on the subject of the negociations and demands of the French Minister with the Turkish Government. The conduct of Gen. Brune is stated to have been most insulting and menacing. His note respecting the passage of Russian ships or troops through the Dardanelles was confidently communicated to the Russian Minister; and the declaration of the latter on the occasion determined the Porte in resisting the demand.

The Grand Seignior lately sent the silken string to Bekir, Pacha of Travnick. The messengers met him at Zevorhick, and acquainted him with the sentence as he was about to proceed on a hunting excursion.

ASIA.

A public meeting was held at Calcutta on the 14th February, when it was resolved to erect a marble statue to Marquis Wellesley; and to present a sword of the value of 150*l.* to Gen. Lake, and one of 100*l.* to Maj.-gen. Wellesley.

It is said that Marquis Wellesley leaves Bengal for England in December next, provided the treaties are strictly carried into effect by the Mahratta Chieftains, and all matters of importance, now upon the tapis with the Peishwa, are settled to his satisfaction.

The French have been endeavouring to influence the King of Ava against the English; but failing in this, they then exerted themselves to obtain a settlement in an advantageous

want gross ſtation on the coaſt of Pegu, under a pretence of preparing a commodious port for their trading veſſels on the reſtoration of peace, which they formally declared to be in contemplation of the powers of Europe. Both theſe propoſals have been rejected, and ſome important particulars reſpecting them communicated to the Government of Bengal. Some of the auxiliaries employed on this occaſion are ſaid to have been ſent from Batavia.

AMERICA.

The American Papers have brought an account of a melancholy affair of honour between the Hon. Aaron Burr (Vice Preſident of the United States) and General A. Hamilton, who was appointed to ſucceed Mr. Livingſton, ambaſſador at Paris.

The origin of the diſpute was from a pamphlet publiſhed by Dr. Cooper, in which is the following paſſage: "General Hamilton and Dr. Kent ſay, that they conſider Colonel Burr as a dangerous man, and one unfit to be truſted with the reins of government."—In another place Dr C. ſays, "General Hamilton has expreſſed of Mr. Burr opinions ſtill more deſpicable." This latter paſſage excited the reſentment of Col. B. who ſent his friend with a letter to General H. in which he demands "a prompt and unqualified acknowledgement, or denial of the expreſſion which could juſtify this inference on the part of Dr. Cooper."—General H. in his anſwer, admits the firſt ſtatement, the language of which, he contends, comes fairly within the bounds preſcribed in caſes of political animoſity.—He objects to Col. Burr's demand, by conſidering it as too indefinite, or as calling on him to retrace every converſation which he had held, either publicly or confidentially, in the courſe of 15 years oppoſition, and to contradict that which, very poſſibly, might have eſcaped his memory.—If any thing more definite ſhould be propoſed, he expreſſes his willingneſs to give Col. B. all due ſatisfaction.—Col. B. in his reply, inſiſts upon a general retraction, and ſays, it is no matter to him whether his honour has been attacked loudly or in whiſpers.—General H. rejoins by calling for ſomething more defined, and refuſes either a general denial or general acknowledgement.—The meeting was then demanded by the Colonel.—Previous to the repairing to the ground, the General drew up his will, and incloſed with it a paper containing his reflections on the meeting.—He ſays,

"On my expected interview with Col. Burr, I think proper to make ſome remarks explanatory of my conduct, motives, and views. I was certainly deſirous of avoiding this interview, for the moſt cogent reaſons.—1. My religious and moral principles are ſtrongly oppoſed to the practice of duelling; and it would ever give me pain to be obliged to ſhed the blood of a fellow-creature in a private combat forbidden by the laws.—2. My wife and children are extremely dear to me, and my life is of the utmoſt importance to them, in various views.—3. I feel a ſenſe of obligation towards my creditors, who, in caſe of accident to me, by the forced ſale of my property, may be in ſome degree, ſufferers. I did not think myſelf at liberty, as a man of probity, lightly to expoſe them to this hazard.—4. I am conſcious of no ill-will to Colonel Burr, diſtinct from political oppoſition, which, as I truſt, has proceeded from pure and upright motives.—Laſtly, I ſhall hazard much, and can poſſibly gain nothing, by the iſſue of the interview."

It alſo appears that General H. had determined not to return Colonel B.'s firſt fire; but that, on his receiving the ſhock of a mortal wound, his piſtol went off involuntarily, and without being aimed at Col. B. This ſtatement being denied by the oppoſite party, ſearch was made for the ball, which was found lodged in a cedar tree, at the height of 11 feet and a half, 14 paces from the place where General H. ſtood, and more than four feet out of the line of direction between the parties.—When the General fell, Col. B. walked towards him, with apparent geſtures of regret; but he did not ſpeak to him, as he was hurried from the ground by his friends.

The funeral of the General was obſerved at New York with unuſual reſpect and ceremony. All the public Functionaries attended; all the bells in the city were muffled and tolled during the day—the ſhops, at the inſtance of the Common Council, were ſhut; all buſineſs ſuſpended, and the principal inhabitants engaged to wear mourning for ſix weeks.—After the funeral ſervice, Mr. Morris, the Governor of New-York, on a ſtage erected in the portico of Trinity-church (having four of General H.'s ſons, the eldeſt about ſixteen, and the youngeſt about ſix years of age, with him) delivered, to an immenſe concourſe in front, an extemporary funeral oration expreſſive of the merits of the deceaſed, and of the loſs which America has ſuſtained in his death.

The *New York Advertiſer* ſays, that no death, ſince that "of the great and good Waſhington," has filled the Republic with ſuch deep and univerſal regret.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 24. The tempeſt this day fell very heavy in ſome parts of Suſſex, and particularly at *Laxwood*, where the houſes were ſhaken by the violence of the thunder, and a poor boy ſtruck dead by the lightning. The deceaſed, with a man, his companion, were at plough together in a field belonging to Mr. King, and, to avoid the peltings of the ſtorm, left their work, and ran to two neigh-

neighbouring trees, under which they were both ſtruck down by the vivid fluid; but the man, having received no material injury, ſoon recovered, and, perceiving the ſituation of the boy, haſtened to his aſſiſtance, but to no purpoſe, as he found him quite lifeleſs, with the hair of his head burnt to a crust, and his cloaths on fire. This furniſhes another inſtance to confirm the truth of what we have repeatedly ſtated, that there is extreme danger in ſeeking ſhelter from lightning under trees, whoſe power of attraction is made manifeſt by almoſt every terrific ſtorm that ſweeps

Aug 3. The tempeſt of this day in Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolnſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, &c. appears to have been extremely extenſive in its courſe, and violent in its effects.—Mr. R. Trower, of *Hempnall*, Norfolk, was ſtruck blind, as he was returning from Norwich, but has ſince recovered his ſight.—A large oak tree at *Newton* was ſplit from top to bottom, and ſtripped of its bark 12 feet from the ground: ſome of the bark was carried 50 yards from the tree.—At *Attleborough* ſeveral large trees were ſplit and ſhattered.—At *Hunden*, Suffolk, a double barn, the property of J. Vernon, eſq. was conſumed by the lightning.—The fall of rain at *Lynn* was very great, being nearly two inches in depth; and the thunder was the moſt tremendous ever remembered.—At *Wolverhampton* the fluid deſcended the chimney of a houſe on Snow-hill, and conſumed ſome linen which was hanging on a line: —A fire ball alſo fell upon a houſe at *Monmore-green*, to which it did much damage.—At *Stamford*, the violence of the ſtorm was dreadful.—At *Hilbeach*, a fire-ball fell down the chimney of Mr. T. Peatfield, which it deſtroyed, and forced its way into a room below, where it removed a particular wall, forced two oppoſite doors from their hinges, broke a looking-glaſs and other furniture, and carried away, to the diſtance of 30 feet, the whole of the glaſs and lead of a large front window. Mr. P. who was coming down ſtairs, was knocked down by the ſhock, and remained a long time inſenſible. His wife had juſt quitted her bed, which the next moment was covered with the ruins of the chimney. —At *Sheffield*, the lightning ſtruck the houſe of Mr. E. Royle, at Shude-hill, and ſhattered to pieces a bed in which two children were aſleep, but without doing them the leaſt injury.—Two ſheep were ſtruck dead in a field at *Toulgrave*, near Bakewell.—At *Wem*, Shropſhire, the lightning was uncommonly vivid, and the rain ſo heavy as to do great damage to the growing crops. An oak tree was ſhivered to pieces, and the fragments were ſcattered to the diſtance of 40 yards.—The houſe of widow King, baker, at *Weſt Newton*, in Northamptonſhire, was diſcovered to be on fire. As the premiſes are ſituated in the middle of the village, conſiderable alarm was excited for the ſafety of the town; but through the timely aſſiſtance afforded by an engine from Lord Wentworth's, the fire was extinguiſhed with the loſs of the premiſes where it firſt appeared. As the conflagration commenced in the houſe and an adjoining ſtable at the ſame time, it is thought to have been occaſioned by lightning.—Mrs. Juſon and Mr. Smith had each a horſe killed at *Mangreen*, by the lightning; the Rev. Mr. Lowe, of *Dunſton*, the Rev. Mr. Colbourne, of *Brome aſh*, Mr. Feltham of *Shottiſham*, and Mr. Kemp, of *Swardiſton*, had each a horſe deſtroyed by the electric fluid. Many horſes in the neighbourhood were ſo terrified that in ruſhing through the hedges they received much injury.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tueſday, Auguſt 1.

This morning, about 10 o'clock, as one of the fife boys belonging to the 4th regiment of Loyal London Volunteers was ſitting on the edge of a boat in the Thames, he was accidentally ſtruck on the head with the oar of another boat, which knocked him into the water, and he was drowned.

Tueſday, Auguſt 7.

This day Richard Staples, about nine years old, apprentice to Whitfield, chimney-ſweeper, near Little Shire-lane, Temple-bar, was employed to ſweep a chimney at the houſe of Mr. Sandwell, No. 18, Devereux-court, Strand; in performing which, having climbed into the chimney-pot, it, with the upper part of the chimney, gave way, and he fell into the yard of the adjoining houſe, Mr. Saville's, tailor; by which fall his head was very much injured, and one arm and leg broken. In this deplorable condition he was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's-hoſpital, where he died in the afternoon of the following day. It is much to be lamented, that the uſe of MACHINES are not *univerſally* adopted for cleaning chimneys; by which accidents of this ſort, and many other evils to which climbing-boys are ſubject, would be entirely prevented.—The Society have lately voted 50l. to Mr. G. Maſt, for his uſeful invention, which has been ſo ſucceſsfully uſed for many years paſt.

Wedneſday, Aug. 8.

The poll for the county of Middleſex was this day cloſed; but the official declaration of the numbers was adjourned till the following day, that due conſideration might be had of ſeveral votes which, having been objected to on one ſide or the other, had been poſtponed.

Many ſerious accidents happened in the courſe of the day. A gentleman, driving a gig with one horſe, in Oxford-ſtreet, got jammed in between a cart and a hackney coach, both of which were proceeding to Brentford. By the conculſion the gentleman

man was thrown out, and his ſkull was fractured in ſo dreadful a manner, that his recovery is very doubtful. The chaiſe was daſhed to pieces. Mr. O'Hara, a gentleman well known on the turf, who had juſt arrived in town on horſeback from Brighton, met with a dreadful accident in Piccadilly, which cauſed his death. (See p. 793)

Towards night, ſome ſymptoms of riot were manifeſted. About half-paſt five, a party of the mob attacked Mr. G. Gibbons, ſecond ſon to ſir William, as he was paſſing along Piccadilly, with the watch-word, "There is a *Mainwaringer*—follow him up." As they were very violent in their threats, Mr. Gibbons flouriſhed his ſtick, and deſired them to keep off, at the ſame time proceeding quickly up Bond-ſtreet. There, however, he was attacked more cloſely, and with increaſed fury, when he drew out a pair of piſtols, with which, having faced about, he retreated backwards, and took refuge in a tradeſman's ſhop. The mob was ſoon re-inforced, and became violent in their threats to pull the houſe down, if the gentleman was not turned out. The guards were ſent for; but in the mean time the police officers came and carried off Mr. Gibbons in a coach to Hatton Garden Police office, where he was examined by Mr. Baker, and two other Magiſtrates; when, after the teſtimony of the officers, and Mr. Gibbons's own ſtatement of the affair, he was diſcharged. The inveſtigation before the Magiſtrates laſted an hour. The houſe of Mr. Mainwaring, ſenior, in Tenterden-ſtreet, was a few hours after attacked, and would, in all probability, have been much injured, had it not been for the timely arrival of Lord Amherſt, at the head of the Grenadier Company of the St. James's Volunteers, who had been out exerciſing. The windows of the junior Mr. Mainwaring's houſe, in Weymouth-ſtreet, were broken, by another diviſion of the mob. Mr. Mainwaring's ſervants, and a gentleman who accompanied him to his houſe, were ſeverely ſtruck with brick-bats.

Thurſday, Aug. 9.

After long conſultation, and hearing counſel on both ſides, the Sheriff declared Mr. Mainwaring to be duly elected. The numbers on each day's poll were as follows:

	MAINWARING.	BURDETT.
1ſt day —	528	611
2d day —	399	361
3d day —	311	265
4th day —	257	187
5th day —	193	192
6th day —	152	102
7th day —	146	204
8th day —	108	108
9th day —	109	93
10th day —	106	99
11th day —	98	55
12th day —	70	72
13th day —	109	150
14th day —	136	137
15th day —	106	187
	2828	2813

Majority in favour of Mr. Mainwaring, 5.

This night, about 8 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in three warehouſes in Docks foot-lane, belonging to Meſſrs. Whiting, Shillette, and Co. wholeſale grocers, in Thames-ſtreet. In a very ſhort time the whole concerns were in flames, and the entire ſtock, conſiſting of teas, ſugars, &c. was conſumed. The fire was not got under till near 11 o'clock, by which time the roof had fallen in, and the inſide of the buildings were completely deſtroyed. We are informed that when the perſon, whoſe buſineſs it is to ſhut up the warehouſe and ſee all ſafe, went there for that purpoſe, on opening what is called the Lump-room (a place where a fire is conſtantly kept), he found it in a blaze. The property which has been loſt is very conſiderable. A great number of engines attended; and the volunteers turned out with the greateſt alertneſs and promptitude.

Sunday, Aug 12.

Three ſmall houſes were, on this morning, conſumed by fire, in Taylor's-buildings, Bedford-bury, through the careleſſneſs of an old woman, who left a candle burning by her bed-ſide.

Monday, Auguſt 13.

This afternoon a moſt alarming riot took place amongſt the labourers at Poplar, who were principally Iriſhmen. The diſpute originated, in which was the beſt province, and produced the beſt men, Connaught or Munſter. From words they proceeded to blows; and, there being ſeveral hundreds of them armed with bludgeons, it became a meaſure of ſafety to call in the civil power, who took two of the principal rioters into cuſtody, and the reſt diſperſed. When brought before the magiſtrates, they expreſſed much contrition for the error they had been led into, and made promiſes of future good conduct; upon which, the Magiſtrate, after giving them ſome proper admonitions, diſcharged them.

Tueſday, Auguſt 14.

This day as a cart, laden with ſand, was coming up the lane from the Bell Sand-wharf, in Upper Thames-ſtreet (which is ſo narrow, that, except in a ſpace where a warehouſe-door is fixed, the wheels graze the walls), a young man, a lighterman, met it as he was going down. The carman warned him of his danger, and requeſted him to go back, which he refuſed, but ran on, hoping to gain the door-way; unfortunately his head and the wheel came into contact with the wall, and the poor young man's head was cruſhed entirely flat, and he was left a ſhapeleſs and nearly headleſs corpſe.

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GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Admiralty-office, April 23 SIR Richard Onſlow, bart. Sir Robert Kingſmill, bart. Sir Hyde Parker, knt. Benjamin Caldwell, eſq. Hon. William Cornwallis, Admirals of the Blue, to be Admirals of the White — Thomas Mackenzie, eſq. Sir Roger Curtis, bart. Sir Henry Harvey, K.B. Robert Man, eſq. Chriſtopher Holmes Everitt Calmady, eſq. John Bourmaſter, eſq. Sir Geo. Young, knt. John Henry, eſq. Richard Rodney Bligh, eſq. Alexander Græme, eſq. G. Keppel, eſq. Vice-admirals of the Red, to be Admirals of the Blue.—Iſaac Preſcott, eſq. John Bazely, eſq. Thomas Spry, eſq. Sir John Orde, bart. Wm. Young, eſq. James Gambier, eſq. Sir Andrew Mitchell, K.B. Charles Chamberlayne, eſq. Peter Rainier, eſq. Vice-admirals of the White; and Chriſtopher Parker, eſq. Philip Patton, eſq. Sir Charles Morice Pole, bart. Vice-admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-admirals admirals of the Red.—John Brown, eſq. John Leigh Douglas, eſq. William Swiney, eſq. Charles Edmund Nugent, eſq. Charles Powell Hamilton, eſq. Edmund Dod, eſq. Right Hon. Horatio Viſcount Nelſon, K.B. Sir Charles Cotton, bart. Vice-admirals of the Blue; and John Thomas, eſq. James Brine, eſq. John Pakenham, eſq. Sir Eraſmus Gower, knt. John Holloway, eſq. Rear-admirals of the Red, to be Vice-admirals of the White.—George Wilſon, eſq. Sir Charles Henry Knowles, bart. Hon. Thomas Pakenham, Robert Deans, eſq. Cuthbert Collingwood, eſq. James Hawkins Whitſhed, eſq. Arthur Kempe, eſq. Smith Child, eſq. Right Hon. Charles Lord Lecale, Thomas Taylor, eſq. Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B. Sir Robert Calder, bart. Rear-admirals of the Red, to be Vice-admirals of the Blue.—James Richard Dacres, eſq. Hon. George Cranfield Berkeley, Thomas Weſt, eſq. James Douglas, eſq. Peter Aplin, eſq. Henry Savage, eſq. Bartholomew Samuel Rowley, eſq. Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. George Bowen, eſq. Robert Montagu, eſq. John Ferguſſon, eſq. Edward Edwards, eſq. Sir John Borlaſe Warren, bart. and K. B. Edward Tyrrel Smith, eſq. Sir Thomas Graves, K. B. Thomas Macnamara Ruſſell, eſq. Sylverius Moriarty, eſq. Sir Henry Trollope, knt. Rear-admirals of the White; and Hon. Henry Edwin Stanhope, and Robert Mac-Donell, eſq. Rear-admirals of the Blue, to be Rear-admirals of the Red.—Billy Douglas, eſq. John Wickey, eſq. John Ingle, eſq. John Fith, eſq. John Knight, eſq. Edward Thornbrough, eſq. James Kempthorne, eſq. Sampſon Edwards, eſq. Geo. Campbell, eſq. Henry Cromwell, eſq. Arthur Phillip, eſq. Sir William George Fairfax, knt. Sir James Saumarez, bart. and K. B. Rear-admirals of the Blue, to be Rear admirals of the White.—Captains Thomas Drury, eſq. Albemarle Bertie, eſq. Rt. Hon. William Earl of Northeſk, James Vaſhon, eſq. Sir William Henry Douglas, bart. Thomas Wells, eſq. Sir Edward Pellew, bart. Iſaac Coffin, eſq. to be Rear-admirals of the White.—Captains John Aylmer, eſq. Samuel Oſborn, eſq. Richard Boger, eſq. Jonathan Faulknor, eſq. John Child Purvis, eſq. Theophilus Jones, eſq. William Domett, eſq. William Wolſeley, eſq. John Manley, eſq. George Murray, eſq. John Sutton, eſq. Robert Murray, eſq. Hon. Alexander Forreſter Cochrane, Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. K. F. John Markham, eſq. Henry D'Eſterre Darby, eſq. Edward Bowater, eſq. George Palmer, eſq. William O'Brien Drury, eſq. William Eſſington, eſq. Sir Thomas Louis, K. F. and K.M.T. to be Rear-admirals of the Blue — George Martin, eſq. Sir Richard John Strachan, bart. and Sir William Sidney Smith, knt. appointed colonels of his Majeſty's Marine Forces, *vice* Sir Edward Pellew, bart. William Domett, eſq. and Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. appointed flag-officers of his Majeſty's Fleet.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. George Robſon, M.A. prebendary of St. Aſaph, Chirke V. co. Denbigh.

Rev. Wm. Pemberton, M.A. elected to the lectureſhip of St. Andrew the Great, in Cambridge, *vice* Doncaſter, dec.

Rev. Philip Meadows, B.A. Great Bealings R. Suffolk; and Rev. Thomas Drummer Ley, Crowthorpe R. Norfolk; both *vice* Humphres, dec.

Rev. J. Francklin, M.A. Barford R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Robinſon, M. A. Middle-Raſen-Tupholm V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Joſhua Smith, B. D. Holt R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Richard Hawkin Hutchins, D. D. Baverſtock R. Wilts, *vice* May, dec.

Rev. Evan Davies, rector of Ilcheſter, Pilton V. co. Somerſet.

Rev. Richard Thomas Gough, M. A. Acle R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Tomlin, Brill and Burſtall donative, co. Bucks.

Rev. Denham James Joſeph Cookes, M. A. Clifton-on-Teme V. co. Worceſter, *vice* his father, reſigned.

Rev. John Seagram, Stroud perpetual curacy, co. Glouceſter.

Rev. Edward Martin Peck, B.A. Covenev with Manea R. in the Iſle of Ely

Rev. James Horſeman, M.A. Whipſnade R. co. Bedford.

Rev. James Hook, Hartingfordbury R. Herts, and St. Andrew's R. Hertford, *vice* Cholmondeley, dec.

Rev. John Croſs Morphew, M. A. Cley next the Sea R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Thomlinſon, dec.

Vol. LXXII. p. 591. On a marble tablet in the parish church-yard of Hanwell is the following elegant inscription:

"Hic, o quisquis es,
Paulisper imporare memoriæ
Annæ,
Amantissimæ conjugis
Georgii Henrici Glasse, A. M.
Hujusce Parœciæ Rectoris,
Quæ, cum filiam ejusdem nominis natu
maximam,
Octodecennem virginem,
Bristolienses ad fontes
Heu! sero nimis comitata est,
Ipsa, mœrens animi, et cassa spe maternâ,
Ipsa morti succubuit prior;
Casti veruntamen amoris primitias
Iterum post breve complexura,
Æternoque fruitura consortio,
Felix!—non unquam, vocante Christo,
Desideratâ illâ dulcique filiâ
Purius aliquid, sanctius, venustius,
Intravit sedes beatorum.
Illa, die Junii quarto,
Hæc vero, ejusdem mensis tricesimo,
Anno Domini MDCCCII.
Spiritum DEO commendavit."

Vol. LXXIV. p. 690. The account of the death of the celebrated Professor Pallas, we are happy to find, is probably premature. A letter has been received from him, dated May 22, from the Crimea, in which he relates that he is recovered, and even engaged in the publication of a work.

P. 693. The late Duchess-dowager of Parma, in her will, desired to be buried at Prague, and to have her heart carried to Vienna, to be deposited in the church of St. Augustin there, near that of her august mother, the great Empress Maria-Theresa. The Emperor has ordered the will of his aunt to be carried into execution.

P. 698, b. The late Lady Oglander died at Parnham, near Bemmster, co. Dorset. This worthy woman was of the family of the Serles in Hampshire, and eminently distinguished both at Nunwell, in the Isle of Wight, and at Parnham, for a conscientious performance of her duties as a wife, a mother, and a neighbour. This slight memorial of her merit is from an eye-witness of her benevolence and charity. N.

Births.

Lately, in Ely-place, Dublin, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Kingsbury, a daughter.

At New-park, co. Limerick, the seat of her father, the wife of R. Phillips, esq. a son and heir.

At Roxborough, co. Galway, the wife of Robert Persse, a daughter.

The lady of Sir Alexander Kinloch, bart. of Gilmerton, in Scotland, a daughter.

At Stow-hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Hare, a daughter.

At Wolford-lodge, Exeter, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Simcoe, a daughter.

At Spark-Brook-house, Birmingham, the wife of Francis Longworth, esq. a son.

The wife of the Rev. Charles Johnson, of Southstoke, a son.

The wife of Mr. Wilson, of Long Stratton, Norfolk, three daughters, all likely to do well. The ages of the parents amount to 100 years, the father being 60, and the mother 40.

Mrs. Ligo, of Bethnal-green, aged 58, a son. Two days after, her grand-daughter, of twins. Mrs. L. had not had a child since she was 30 years of age.

At his cottage at Southgate, Middlesex, the wife of William Curtis, esq. a son.

July 26. At Horton, near Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. Gunning, a son.

27. The wife of Capell Lofft, esq. of Troston-hall, Norfolk, a daughter.

30. At his house in Cavendish-square, the lady of Sir Wm. Langham, a daughter.

31. In Russell-place, Mrs. Wyndham Knatchbull, a son.

Aug. 1. At Clifton, near Bristol, the wife of Captain Ross, R. N. a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Rigby, of Framlingham, near Norwich, a son and daughter.

2. At his house, Casina, Dulwich, Surrey, the wife of Richard Shawe, esq. a son.

4. At Haughley-park, Suffolk, the wife of George Jerningham, esq. a son.

Mrs. Glennie, of Dulwich-common, Surrey, a daughter.

5. At Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Bysm, a son.

6. In Baker-street, Portman-square, the wife of Gilbert Matheson, esq. a son.

7. The wife of James Morris, esq. of East-hill, Surrey, a daughter.

At Twickenham, Middlesex, the wife of Joseph Bushnan, esq. comptroller of the city of London, a son.

10. The wife of William Jerningham, esq. of Costessey, Norfolk, a daughter.

12. At Brighthelmstone, the wife of John Owen Parr, esq. of Harpur-street, Queen-square, a son.

13 At Bignor-park, Sussex, the wife of —— Frazer, esq. a son and heir.

14. At Little Holland-house, Kensington, Lady Charlotte Wingfield, a daughter.

At Liverpool, the wife of Lieut.-col. Hugh de Bathe, a daughter.

15. In Great James-street, Bedford-row, the wife of Joseph Staden, esq. a daughter.

In Pulteney-street, Bath, the wife of Thomas Buckler, Lethbridge, esq. a son.

16. At Mill mount, in Ross-shire, the wife of Col. Robert Mackenzie, a daughter.

18. The wife of Mr. H. Ring, of the Victualling-office, a son.

Mrs. H. Johnston, of Drury-lane theatre, a son.

21. In Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Henry Stuart, a son.

At Brighthelmstone, the wife of Robert Dallas, esq. M. P. a daughter.

At

At Cardroſs, in Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Erſkine, a ſon.

22. At his houſe in the Strand, the wife of John Idle, eſq. a ſon.

The wife of Joſeph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, eſq. of Dovenby-hall, co. Cumberland, a ſon.

23. At Ven-houſe, co. Somerſet, Mrs. C. Medlycott, a daughter.

At Truro, Cornwall, the wife of L. C. Daubuz, eſq. a ſon and daughter.

25. At Grantham, co. Lincoln, the wife of Montague Cholmley, eſq. a daughter.

At his Lordſhip's houſe in Stretton-ſtreet, the lady of Lord Pelham, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

July 24. ANTHONY White, eſq. M. B. of Emanuel college, Cambridge, to Mary-Anne, fifth daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Watford, of Cambridge.

25. Percival Evans, eſq. of Tooting, Surrey, to the eldeſt daughter of the late John Lambert, eſq. of Hull, merchant.

26. By the Rev. Mr. Yates, of Solihull, ——— Harper, eſq. ſon of the late Mr. H. of the Britiſh Muſeum, to Miſs Carrot, of St. Pancras.

29 By the Rev. Dr. Herſchell, high-prieſt of the Jewiſh nation in this kingdom, Lemon Hart, eſq. of Penzance, co. Cornwall, to Mrs. Mary Solomon, of Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields.

31. Mr. Joſiah Nowell, of Sheffield, to Miſs Peacock, of Saliſbury-ſquare, Fleet-ſtr.

Aug. .... At Naſh, near Newport, Mr. William Arney, aged 81, a celebrated Welſh poet, to Miſs Anne Francis, of the ſame place, aged 19.

At Aſton, near Birmingham, Thomas Kelly, eſq. of the 23d light dragoons, to Miſs Brooke, of Aſhted, near the ſame town, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. B. ſolicitor, of Birmingham, and coroner for the county of Warwick.

1. John Adams, eſq. of the Tax-office, to Miſs Frances-Matilda Newton.

At Upminſter, Eſſex, R. B. Wyatt, eſq. of Newington-green, to the eldeſt daugh. of James Eſdaile, eſq. of New-place, Upminſt.

2. Mr. Thomas Evans, ſolicitor, of Thavies-inn, Holbourn, to the eldeſt dau. of Mr. Phillips Fennings, of Harwich.

At Tichfield, Rear-admiral Purvis, to Mrs. William Dickſon, only daughter and heireſs of the late Sir Archibald D. bart.

3. At Bath, Anthony Chearnley, eſq of Salter-bridge, co. Waterford, to Miſs Iſabella Newcome, daughter of the late Primate of all Ireland.

4. At Stapleton, Captain Baron Schmeiſſen, of the King's German Heavy Dragoons, to Miſs Sophia Elton, of Stapleton-houſe.

6. At Plympton, Devon, Capt. Fither, of the North Devon Militia, to Miſs Theodoſia Abrams.

7. Rev. Benjamin Lawrence, of Upper Baker-ſtreet, to Miſs Carter, of Glouceſter-place, Mary-la-Bonne.

Mr. Llewellyn, attorney, of Clement's-inn, to Miſs Mary Perrott Winter, dau. of Mr. W. ſurgeon, of Newgate-ſtreet.

8. By ſpecial licence, at St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Hon. Col. Charles Stewart, ſon of the Earl of Londonderry, to Lady Catherine Bligh, ſiſter to the Earl of Darnley.

9. William Bourne, eſq. of Elford, near Lichfield, to Miſs F. E. Swaine, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. Wm. S. hop-merchant in the Borough of Southwark.

Chriſtopher Godmond, eſq. of Creſcent-place, New Bridge-ſtreet, Black-friers, to the eldeſt daughter of John Collinſon, eſq. of Gravel lane, Southwark.

10. At Littleham, the Rev. Henry Fellowes, of Eaſt Budleigh, to the eldeſt dau. of Edmund Fearon Bourke, eſq. of Exmouth, Devon.

11. At Dawliſh, Devon, Sir John Hawkins, bart. of Keiſton, co. Somerſet, to the eldeſt daughter of William Surtees, eſq. of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.

13. At Fawſley-park, co. Northampton, the ſeat of Sir John Knightley, bart. his nephew, John Kington, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the M. P. for Lymington, to Miſs Barrett, late of Bath.

14. John Ward, eſq. of Chelmsford, Eſſex, to Mary-Anne, ſecond daughter of Francis Sutton, eſq. of Newman-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet.

16. At Mary-la-Bonne, Thomas Vanthuyſen, eſq. to Miſs Cole, daughter of the late John C. eſq. of Somerſtham, Hunts.

By ſpecial licence, John Scott, eſq. of the Adelphi-terrace, to Miſs Charlotte Fry, of Congerſbury, near Briſtol.

18. At Herringſwell, Suffolk, Wright Thomas Squire, eſq. of Peterborough, to Miſs Phillipſon, daughter of the late Rev. C. B. P. of that city.

Mr. Weichſell, of the Opera-houſe, brother to Mrs. Billington, to Miſs Rovedino, belonging to the ſame theatre.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, William Leviſon Gower, eſq. ſon of the late Admiral Leviſon G. to the only daughter of the late Sir John Gretham, bart. of Tuſey-place, Surrey.

21. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Sir William Pole, bart. of Shute, Devon, to Sophia-Anne, only daughter of G. Templer, eſq. of Mapwicke, co. Somerſet.

At Fulham, Middleſex, by ſpecial licence, Lord Viſcount Ranelagh, to Miſs Stephens, daughter of Sir Philip S. bart. The ceremony was performed by the Bp. of London.

22 Edw. Moſes, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Rote Joachim, niece of Abraham Goldſmid, eſq. And, in compliment to the family, Mr. Moſes has ſince obtained permiſſion to take and uſe the name of *Goldſmid*.

Hon-

Hon. Mr. Scott, eldeſt ſon of the Lord Chancellor, to the only daughter of Sir Matth. White Ridley, bart. of Portland-pl.

23. Rev. Robert Heſketh, to Mrs. Gabbett, of Soho-ſquare.

By ſpecial licence, at Grove, co. Nottingham, the Hon. Charles Herbert Pierrepont, eldeſt ſon of Viſcount Newark, and M. P. for the county, to the eldeſt daughter of A. H. Eyre, eſq. alſo M. P. for that county.

24. Frederick Silver, eſq. of Gray's-inn, to Miſs Bye, of Clapham, Surrey.

DEATHS.

March 24. AT Sandwich, in Kent, aged 91, Mrs. Sarah Woodcock, widow of the late Mr. John W. who died in 1768.

April 26. Henry Grymes, of Bath County, in the State of Virginia, North America. On the 24th, labouring under the influence of delirium, he broke his ſkull with a ſtone. After having ſhattered it, he took out a piece about three inches long and two broad. Concluding that this would not put a period to his exiſtence, he thruſt his fingers into his head, and tore out a conſiderable quantity of his brains. Inſtead of immediate death, *he inſtantly returned to the full exerciſe of reaſon!* walked home, and lived to the ſecond evening following. He appeared very penitent and rational to the laſt moment of his life; and in the mean time gave to his friends the above ſtatement of the horrid tranſaction. The cauſe of his derangement is believed to have been a diſappointment in marriage. Through the whole of his life he ſupported an unſullied character.

May 29. At Revel, after a ſevere illneſs of a contagious ſhip fever, Capt. John Millar, of the Ruſſian navy. He was bred in the Engliſh navy, under the tuition of his relation, the late gallant Admiral Roddam Home. When only ten years old he fell overboard, while the ſhip was under ſail, and was miraculouſly preſerved by his own efforts, aſſiſted by one of his ſhipmates, who plunged into the ocean to ſave him. On another voyage the ſhip in which he ſerved was ſet on fire by lightning, and with great difficulty ſaved. He was a midſhipman in the Romney when ſhe took the Artois, and was in the Commodore's ſquadron in the action at St. Jago. Capt. M. was under 40 years of age, and only ſurviving ſon of John Millar, M. D. of Edinburgh, who ſettled at Kelſo, in Scotland, afterwards of London, and Iſabella, ſiſter of Admiral Briſbane.

June... At Eaſt Leak, co. Nottingham, Mr. John Warner, farmer and grazier, only brother to the late Mr. Warner, ſurgeon, of Leiceſter.

Deeply lamented by his afflicted relatives, and by a numerous and reſpectable circle of friends and acquaintance, Richard Warner, eſq. of Ullesthorpe, co. Leiceſter. He poſſeſſed a very ſuperior underſtanding, well cultivated by an extenſive and judicious courſe of reading, together with ſtrict integrity of heart, a diſpoſition truly amiable, and all the graces of the Chriſtian life. For many years he devoted the leiſure hours of Sunday to the inſtruction of poor children in Scriptural knowledge; and his active benevolence was conſpicuous on all occaſions; with which his truly Chriſtian faith enabled him to meet death without diſmay, after ſuſtaining a lingering and painful illneſs with exemplary patience and fortitude.

At Antigua, in his 37th year, Mr. Richard Spuring, ſen.

June 7. At the Government-houſe at Tobago, Donald Macdonald, eſq. of Kinlochmoidart, lieutenant-colonel of the 2d battalion of Royals.

21. In George-town, near Waſhington, in North America, aged 50, Mr. John March, formerly a bookſeller and printer at Yarmouth and Norwich. As a man of great urbanity, he is regretted by all who knew him in this country; and he has probably fallen a ſacrifice to a climate from not being more early inured to it.

29 At Genoa, in his 74th year, Joſeph Brame, eſq. many years his Britannic Majeſty's conſul-general there.

July ..... Found drowned at Epping, Mr. Richard Hunt, of Tottenham, Middleſex. This unfortunate young man had been ſome time deranged, and, it is ſuppoſed, jumped into the pond without knowing the conſequence. He was a ſingle man, aged 36.

At Coventry, Mr. Beynon, formerly of the theatres at Leiceſter, Stamford, &c.

At Scraptoft, co. Leiceſter, Iſaac Carter, eſq. formerly an eminent attorney at Leiceſter; from which profeſſion he had for ſome years retired; and was deſervedly eſteemed for his exemplary life and manners.

Mr. Eaſtland, an eminent grazier, of Goſberton, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. A. glazier, of Northampton.—Alſo, aged 71, Mr. W. Green, of Kingſthorpe, near that town.

Aged 37, Mrs. Bromhead, of Lincoln, wife of Capt. Benjamin B. of the 3d Lincoln Militia.

At Everley, Wilts, aged 82, the Rev. Dr. Starky, many years rector thereof.

Rev. W. Terry, D. D. rector of Wotton, co. Northampton, and formerly fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, in whoſe patronage the living is.

July 3. On his eſtate, about ſix verſts from St. Peterſburg, Count Valerian Suboff. Through taking cold, he brought on a pleuriſy, which, for want of early bleeding, gave riſe to a putrid fever and an inflammation of the lungs, which terminated his life. His remains were interred with great ceremony in the Cloiſter of Seergeef, his Imperial Majeſty, who had viſited the Count in his laſt illneſs, attending in perſon.

8 At

8. At South Mims, Middleſex, where he had reſided many years, Mr. Jn. Bockett, a very reſpectable and intelligent farmer, one of the commiſſioners for dividing Northaw common, and much eſteemed in the neighbouring country for his ſkill in all the branches of agriculture. He married a ſiſter of Mr. Weſt, of Bowden Parva, in Northamptonſhire, near Market Harborough (huſband of the famous Authoreſs), by whom he had a daughter, married, Jan. 12, 1798, to the Rev. T. W. Barlow, M.A. brother to Sir George Hilary Barlow, bart. prebendary of Briſtol, and at preſent curate of South Mims.

10. At Paris, in his 74th year, François Ambroiſe Didot, the celebrated French printer, leaving two ſons, Pierre and Firmin Didot. The elegant editions publiſhed by order of Louis XVI. for the education of the Dauphin were the production of Didot's preſs, as well as the Theatrical Selections by Corneille, the Works of Racine, Telemachus, Taſſo's Jeruſalem, two ſuperb Bibles, and a multiplicity of other ineſtimable works; each of which, on its publication, has emanated freſh beauties, and made nearer approaches to perfection. At the age of 73 Didot read over five times, and carefully corrected, before it was ſent to the preſs, every ſheet of the Stereotype edition of Montaigne, printed by his ſons. About 18 months ſince he projected an alphabetical index of every ſubject treated upon in Montaigne's Eſſays. He had collected all his materials, at which he laboured unceaſingly; and perhaps too ſtrict an application to this favourite ſtudy accelerated the death of this eminent artiſt.

At Rothbury, in Northumberland, Sir Erneſt Gordon, bart. of Park, co. Banff, in North Britain.

12. Aged 82, Henry Lee Warner, eſq. of Walſingham abbey, co. Norfolk; one of the moſt ſingular characters of his own or any other times. He was a lineal deſcendant and repreſentative of the eminent and worthy John Warner, formerly biſhop of Rocheſter (whoſe large eſtates he poſſeſſed, as well as thoſe of Sir James Howe, bart. of Berwick, Wilts, and of Henry Lee, eſq. of Dane Jon, in Kent), and who, among other good and great works, built and endowed the college for the benefit of clergymen's widows at Bromley, in Kent, an inſtitution much enlarged ſince the time of Bp. Warner. He was the polite ſcholar, the complete gentleman, and the ſincere friend; and although, from a ſeries of ill health, and a natural love of retirement, he early withdrew from filling thoſe public ſtations in which, with his ability, fortune, and integrity, he would have made a very diſtinguiſhed figure, yet in private life he was univerſally reſpected for his ſteady adherence to the rules of juſtice and moderation, and his conſtant practice of thoſe leading duties of the Chriſtian, humanity and benevolence. In many reſpects he perpetuated in his family the benevolent qualities of his illuſtrious anceſtor; at the ſame time his mind was ſtrongly tinctured by peculiarities which ſeparated him from a compariſon with almoſt any other human being. His character, as drawn by Mr. Pratt, in his "Gleanings," we ſhall extract, as we underſtand it is not exaggerated: "At the Abbey here reſides a gentleman in the poſſeſſion of a once finely-wooded domain, of great politeneſs and urbanity, much reading, of *ſound* underſtanding, who, nevertheleſs, has allowed almoſt every tree which his domain had to boaſt to be *deliberately* cut down and carried away without ſo much as making any manner of enquiry after the offenders, or entering into any remonſtrance as to their paſt, preſent, or future depredations, though this went to the loſs of twenty thouſand pounds!"—"I ſuppoſe," ſays Mr. Pratt, "you would think I *muſt* be fibbing, were I to inform you that whoever has a mind to it goes into his ſtable, ſaddles or harneſſes a horſe, and rides or ploughs with him, brings him home at night, or keeps him a week or a fortnight together, without ſo much as a queſtion being aſked by the 'Squire; and, what is worſe, they not only ſteal wheat, barley, and other grain, from the field where it is ſheaved, to ſave themſelves the trouble of cutting it, but they are wicked enough to cut off the corn-ears, by whole acres, before they are half ripe." It would exceed our limits to go into the *minutiæ* of this extraordinary perſon, who, with all theſe peculiarities, was rich in a thouſand qualities that do honour to the heart of man. Notwithſtanding theſe deep drawbacks upon his property, Mr. Warner died extremely rich. His Walſingham and other eſtates go to his nephew, and other relations of the ſame family, in and near Norwich, and, with all his ſhades of character, in which, however, there was no mixture of vice or immorality, he will long be remembered as a man of very tender feelings, a ſcholar, and a gentleman. His remains were conveyed in a hearſe from his venerable manſion to the pariſh-church of that town for interment, preceded by a number of his tenants on horſeback, and followed by ſeveral of the moſt diſtinguiſhed gentlemen of the neighbourhood in their carriages, and a great concourſe of ſpectators. The pall was ſupported by Henry Styleman, eſq. high ſheriff of the county, Sir George Chadd, bart. Sir Jacob Astley, bart. T. W. Coke, eſq. Henry Jodrell, eſq. and the Rev. H. Atley. The chief mourners were, Mr. Woodward (the nephew, who reſides near Bath) and Dr. Bogg, of Lynn, to whom the principal part of his very extenſive property is bequeathed. Mr. Wood-

ward,

ward, his nephew, is his executor and reſiduary legatee. He never went to church; but the report of his being a Roman Catholic has been contradicted by authority of his friends. The ſite and eſtates of Walſingham-abbey were, in 1637, purchaſed by Biſhop Warner, and deſcended to his heir, John-Lee Warner, D. D. archdeacon and prebendary of Rocheſter, ſon of Thomas Lee, eſq. by the biſhop's ſiſter, whoſe eldeſt ſon, Henry-Lee Warner, was lord 1680; and his nephew, Henry-Lee Warner, ſon of —— Warner, eſq. of Kenington, by the ſiſter of Sir James Mow, died lord Dec. 13, 1760; and, by a daughter of John Mills, eſq. of Nackington, Kent, left the ſubject of this article. His father built a handſome houſe on the ſite of the abbey, but, as well as himſelf, preſerved the ruins with ſcrupulous exactneſs.

At Spilſby, co. Lincoln, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Hartley, maſter of the White Bull inn, and formerly a dealer in wool.

14. Aged 78, Mrs. Wilſon, of Ely, ſiſter to the late Thomas Gotobed, eſq.

At the Hot wells, Briſtol, in his 15th year, Devereux, youngeſt ſon of the late Richard Mytton, eſq. of Cheſter.

In Cheſter-place, Vauxhall-road, in her 87th year, Mrs. Margaret Dore, widow. She was of a family in the neighbourhood of Dartford, in Kent, which has furniſhed, perhaps, more inſtances of extraordinary long life, in one generation, than any other upon record. One of her brothers died at the age of 102; one of her ſiſters at 101; another ſiſter at 98; a third at 96; and a fourth at 93.

16. At his houſe in the Fort, Briſtol, in the prime of life, Thomas Tyndall, eſq. banker, of Briſtol, and lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Briſtol Volunteers. He was buried at Chriſt church, not with military honours, that being declined by the family, but as a private gentleman.

In a withy-bed by the ſide of the river near Glouceſter, by cutting his throat, Capt. Smith. For ſeveral weeks previous to the raſh act which terminated his exiſtence he had been indiſpoſed with a nervous complaint: once, in particular, lately, having felt the effects of this diſorder very ſeverely, he told his valet the next morning that he ought to have ſlept in his room, for that he had been haunted with devils all night. From that time he grew daily worſe; and, not having reſorted to medical aſſiſtance, the influence of the diſorder became ſo ſtrong upon him as to produce an act of inſanity by which he ſo prematurely fell. He was a very worthy and much reſpected gentleman. On the 14th he made his will, leaving the whole of a very ample fortune to his two ſiſters, except a legacy of 1000l. which he bequeathed to his attorney in London, whom he has left executor. The report of a diſappointment in love having induced the unfortunate ſtate of mind of this gentleman appears totally void of foundation.—Two days after the unfortunate cataſtrophe of Captain Smith, a young woman, of very decent appearance, endeavoured to deſtroy herſelf in the ſame ſpot in which the Captain perpetrated his raſh act. She ſlept at the Bell inn at Glouceſter the preceding night, and in the morning went to a ſhop to purchaſe a cord, with which ſhe repaired to the withy-bed of fatal notoriety, and was in the act of faſtening the cord to a tree, having previouſly tied the nooſe and fixed round her neck, when the people, who had ſold the cord, from ſome circumſtances became alarmed, and followed in time to ſave her life. She proves to be the daughter of very reſpectible parents, and had been recently ſeduced by a young man from the paths of virtue and her family. Proving pregnant, ſhe was diſcarded by him to make way for another victim to his unmanly artifice. The miſery of mind attending her aggravated ſituation impelled her to attempt her own deſtruction.

18. At Lyme, Dorſet, in her 21ſt year, Miſs Marriott, daughter of Randolph M. eſq. of Worceſter.

At Oxford, aged 18, Mary-Anne, the youngeſt daughter of Mr. Swift.

Aged 57, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Oakham, Rutland.

19. In London, the Rev. Rich. Howell, rector of Guſſage St. Michael, near Blandford, Dorſet, to which he was preſented by Frederick-Thomas Wentworth, eſq. in 1782. This is the perſon enquired after, in p. 406, as intending to publiſh a print of Tindal the Martyr.

Aged 102, Mr. Whincop, father of the late Town clerk of Lynn.

At the Grotto-houſe, Margate, in his 16th year, T. P. Oldfield, a youth of moſt extraordinary genius, and too generally known to ſuffer an idea of the following account of his life to be diſcredited. At the age of five years and a half he had a ſcarlet fever, which brought on him a paralyſis of the lower extremities, and debilitated his body for the reſt of his life; but his mind preſented the fineſt diſplay of human perfection. Whatever he read he inſtantly had by heart; his favourite purſuits were mathematics, philoſophy, aſtronomy, geography, hiſtory, and painting, in all of which he had made a great proficiency. His favourite authors were Locke and Newton; and his retentive faculties were ſo ſtrong, that he never forgot a ſingle incident with which he had been once acquainted. He could relate every circumſtance of Grecian, Roman, and Engliſh hiſtory; was maſter of aſtronomy, and had purſued it up to all its recent diſcoveries; had the fineſt taſte for drawing and painting, and would frequently take admirable

mirable likeneſſes of perſons who ſtruck him from memory. He wrote a hand like copper-plate; and, at a very early period of his life, had made himſelf maſter of arithmetic. He was never known to be out of temper; and though he ſuffered an illneſs of ten years, which terminated in a dropſy and burſting of a blood-veſſel upon the lungs, he was never once known to repine or be impatient. His wit was brilliant and refined; and his loſs will ever be regretted by thoſe who had the happineſs to know him.

20. At Witham common, Mr. Rice, ſpirit-merchant, of Boſton, co. Lincoln, many years clerk to Thomas Fydell, eſq.; a young man as highly reſpected as his death is lamented, which was occaſioned by an accidental fall from his horſe.

At Burgh-in-the-Marſh, co. Lincoln, Mr. John Fowler, a reputable grazier.

21. At Barkby, co. Leiceſter, in her 75th year, Mrs. Mary Pochin. She was only ſiſter of the late William P. eſq. many years one of the knights of the ſhire for that county, who left her for life all his Leiceſterſhire eſtates, which now deſcend to Charles-William Pochin, eſq. of Rothley, eldeſt ſon of the late Thomas P. eſq. of Loughborough, and grandſon of Thomas Pochin, M.D who was firſt couſin to the late knight of the ſhire.

At Tiverton, Devon, in her 91ſt year, Mrs. Anne Dunsford, widow.

Suddenly, Mrs. Heath, landlady of the George inn at Cheltenham. She was interred by torch-light.

At Cliſton, aged 70, Mrs. M'Cumming, wife of Capt. Bryce M'C. to whom ſhe had been 44 years married. She was twice brought to bed at ſea; twice loſt every thing by ſhipwreck; and twice on ſhort allowance of proviſions and water. She was born in the great Earl of Crawford's family, who fought againſt the Turks both in the Ruſſian and German armies. She had perfect recollection of Lady Jane Douglas calling on the Counteſs of Crawford in Bruſſels, when on her way to Paris to lay-in, and the Counteſs at parting wiſhing her a happy hour. She was in Penſacola during the Douglas cauſe, or it is probable ſhe might have been called on as a corroborating evidence.

At Exeter, Mr. Maſon, dancing-maſter.

22. At Edinburgh, Miſs Margaret-Jane Macleod, daughter of the late Roderick M. eſq. of Cadboll.

23. At Loweſtoft, his native place, of a paralytic ſtroke, aged 74, Mr. John Diſton, many years a reſident at Elſingoer.

At Hevingham, near Norwich, aged 12, the only ſon of the Rev. J. Alderſon.

At Cromer, aged 60, the Rev. Richard Sibbs, rector of Thurgarton and vicar of Cromer, Norfolk; the former in the gift of the Biſhop of Norwich; the latter, of the Biſhop of Ely. He ſucceeded Mr. Oram, 1762, in the latter living. He was of Catherine-hall, Cambridge; B A. 1767.

At Cliſton, near Briſtol, Chriſtopher Kelly Bellew, eſq. of the Inner Temple; a gentleman diſtinguiſhed for his great and eminent qualities. His piety was warm, but unaffected; his charities extenſive, but ſecret; and they were ſerviceable, becauſe they were directed by diſcretion.

24. Peter Garforth, eſq. of Caſtlefield, near Bingley, co. York.

In his 69th year, Mr. Wm. Hitchcock, of Lubbeſthorpe, co. Leiceſter.

At Admaſton, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Jennins, wife of Stephen J. eſq. banker, of Wellington.

At Gillingham, after a long illneſs, much regretted, Mr. Phripp.

25. At his official reſidence in Kenſington gardens, William Forſyth, eſq. F.A.S. many years chief ſuperintendant of that extenſive and delightful domain. Of his profeſſional ſkill, the immenſe number of fruit and foreſt trees which, under his immediate inſpection, have been renovated, will long remain durable memorials. His merit as an author, his valuable "Treatiſe on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees" (vol. LXXIII. p. 1155) ſufficiently demonſtrates. The benevolence of his heart, and his modeſt unaffected worth in private life, will beſt be appreciated by thoſe who were ranked in the very numerous liſt of his intimate friends; ſome one of whom, we doubt not, will favour us with a biographical account of him for our next. [See p. 757.]

In South Audley-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, the wife of George Halham, eſq.

After a few days confinement, Mr. Joſeph Culpack, the oldeſt capital burgeſs of the borough of Harwich.

In her 24th year, the wife of Mr. H. Lewis, comedian, ſon of Mr. L. manager of the Liverpool theatre.

In his 77th year, Mr. Thomas Bunney, of Great Daiby, co. Leiceſter, late an eminent ſadler, but had retired from buſineſs ſome years. His death was occaſioned by a ſlight ſcratch from a thorn on one of his fingers, which produced a mortification.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Edwards, relict of John E. eſq. late of Northampton. Her remains, at her requeſt, were conveyed to Syſton, to be interred in the family-vault belonging to the Moores of that place.

Capt. Morgan Davies, of the Royal Clarence Volunteers. Being out in the neighbourhood of Cardigan, on the preceding evening, with his fowling-piece, in getting over a hedge he fell, and the gun unfortunately going off, wounded him in the belly in ſo ſhocking a manner as to cauſe his death.

At Stirling, William Mackilliop, eſq. of Weſthaugh, keeper of the regiſter of ſeiſins, &c. for the counties of Stirling and Clackmanan, and ſtewartry of Monteith.

26. In

26. In his 76th year, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. John Finney, of Derby, cabinet-maker.

After long, ſevere indiſpoſition, the wife of Mr. J. Heſford, ſchoolmaſter, Birmingham.

Aged 48, the wife of Wm. Jemmett, eſq. of Little Milton-houſe, co. Oxford.

At his lodgings in Lanarkſton, Lieut. Jas. M'Duff, late of Ballialoan.

Much and moſt deſervedly reſpected, John Reilly, eſq. of Scarvi, co. Down, in Ireland. He had been many years an upright and reſpectable repreſentative in parliament and firſt commiſſioner for public accompts of that county.

27. At his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, after a lingering illneſs of many months, in his 72d year, being born 1732, Robert Clements, Earl, Viſcount, and Baron Leitrim, of Minor Hampton, co. Leitrim, in Ireland, and one of the 28 Iriſh Peers in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. He ſerved in Parliament for the county of Donegall till he was created a baron, Sept. 20, 1783; a viſcount Dec. 20, 1793; and an earl Oct. 6, 1795. He was Ranger of the Phœnix-park, and appointed a Governor of the county of Donegall. He married, May 31, 1765, Elizabeth Skeffington, daughter of the late earl of Maſſareen, and had iſſue two ſons and three daughters. His remains were depoſited in the family-vault at St. Michan's, Dublin. He is ſucceeded by his ſon, Robert Lord Viſcount Clements, M. P. for the county of Leitrim.

Aged 47. Mr. Jacob Diaz, of Bethnalgreen, couſin to Mr. Iſaac Diaz, many years keeper of the Portugueſe Jews burying-ground at Mile End Old Town, who alſo died very lately.

At his houſe on Hillingdon heath, aged 75, highly reſpected and much regretted, Sir James Cockburn, bart. of Langton.

At Boughton, Kent, advanced in age, Mrs. Criſpe, a widow lady.

At Weſthorpe, co. Nottingham, in the prime of life, after long and ſevere illneſs, ſincerely regretted by his family and friends, the Rev. Benjamin Tinley, B. D. of Whiſſendine, co. Rutland.

Drowned, by accidentally falling into the river at Burton, while taking the air on its banks, Mr. Rutter, aged; who had for ſome time laboured under great infirmity of body (the effect of a long and dangerous illneſs), and was then at Burton for the recovery of his health.

At Cork, Mr. O'Brien, the celebrated Iriſh giant. His body was interred, on the 31ſt, at the church of St. Finbar; the concourſe of people who attended the funeral was ſo great and ſo clamourous as to oblige the mayor to have the aſſiſtance of ſeveral peace-officers. Mr. O'B. had a ſmall property in the county of Kerry, of about 150l. a year, which had been mortgaged, and to clear which he exhibited himſelf as a ſhow for ſome years paſt; the property was nearly cleared, and he had determined to retire to his native place, after exhibiting himſelf at Kinſale, to which place he was about to go at the time he was taken ſuddenly ill at Cork.

28. At Illington, of apoplexy, Mr. John Kenworthy, of Ironmonger-lane, London.

At Hemel-Hempſtead, Herts, advanced in years, Mrs. Lydia Holloway, daughter of the late Dr. Hugh Smith, of that place, and ſiſter of the late phyſician and alderman of that name in London.

At Bath, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Knight, wife of Mr. K. late of Covent-garden theatre, and ſiſter to the preſent Counteſs of Derby.

29. At Sproxton, in the prime of life, the wife of Mr. Chamberlain, woolſtapler, of Leiceſter.

In his 84th year, James Lord Forbes, premier Baron of Scotland. He married Catharine, only daughter of Sir Robert Innes, of Orton, bart. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, the Hon. Major-gen. James Forbes, of the Coldſtream regiment of Guards, now Lord Forbes.

30. At Bath, having ſurvived the truly inhuman murder of her much-lamented huſband 12 months and 7 days, the dowager Viſcounteſs Kilwarden.

At Exmouth, Devon, Mrs. Riddell, relict of John R. eſq. of Bath, and daughter of the late Samel Short, eſq.

After long and painful illneſs, the wife of Mr. John Hawley, of Guadaloupe farm, near Melton Mowbray, co. Leiceſter.

At Woodſide, Hamilton, Lieut. Peter Bogle, of the Royal Lanarkſhire Militia.

31. In Madox-ſtreet, aged 72, the Rev. Barker Finis Wood, late of Diſs, Norfolk, rector of Great Tey and Chappell, co. Eſſex. He was of Clare-hall; B. A. 1757.

Suddenly, of the gout in his ſtomach, Mr. Samuel Gardner, of the Victualing-office at Deptford, Kent.

At Newington, Surrey, in her 26th year, the wife of Mr. Dixon, ſurgeon; and, in a few days after, their infant child.

Mrs. Daſhwood, wife of John-Richard D. eſq. of Cockley Cley, and daughter of the late Sir Horatio Peters, bart.

Aged 57, Mr. Hutchinſon, a reſpectable farmer and grazier at Bingham.

Mr. Wm. Peppin, an eminent grazier at Cliptſone, near Market Harborough.

Mrs. Gough, of Chatford, co. Salop. She had retired to reſt the preceding night in as good health as uſual, but not riſing at the accuſtomed hour her friends became alarmed, and, upon entering her room, found her ſo extremely ill that ſhe expired before medical aſſiſtance could be procured.

Aged 74, Mr. Arman, of Chiſleton. On the 15th he ſlept at the Croſs Keys inn at Speenhamland, in order to go to London the next morning by the coach. About 1 o'clock he got out of bed, whilſt dreaming he

he was croſſing a ſtile, when he unfortunately ſtepped out of a two-pair-of-ſtairs-window (about 25 feet in height) into the ſtreet, whereby he received ſo much injury that he languiſhed in great agonies, though perfectly ſenſible, till the 31ſt.

Lately, at his houſe in Dublin, Otway Cuffe, Earl, Viſcount, and Baron of Deſart, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland. In 1767, on the death of his elder brother, John, without iſſue-male, his Lordſhip ſucceeded to the barony of Deſart; was created a viſcount in 1780, and in 1783 an earl. He married, in 1785, Anne, eldeſt daughter of the late Earl of Altamont, and ſiſter to the Marquis of Sligo, by whom he has one daughter and four ſons. The preſent Earl was born Feb. 20, 1788. By his Lordſhip's death and that of the Earl of Leitrim (ſee p. 788) two vacancies occur in the Iriſh peers who ſit in Parliament.

At Haddenham, in the Iſle of Ely, in his 87th year, Mr. M. Robinſon, pariſh-clerk.

Auguſt .... At Caſhel, in Ireland, the Rev. Dr. Cormac, P. P. and vicar-general of the dioceſe.

At Burton-upon-Trent, co. Stafford, in his 74th year, Mr. Joſeph Bladon, late of the Dog inn there.

At Ermepettle, near Plymouth, aged 65, Mr. Forteſcue, gentleman farmer.

Suddenly, of an inflammation in his bowels, aged 73, R. Nelſon, eſq. one of the proprietors of the Plymouth-dock bank.

At Titley, co. Hereford, aged 101, Mary Preece. Her huſband died about a year ago, aged 90; they had been married 66 years, and both retained the uſe of their faculties till the laſt.

At Holwell, aged 97, Martha Roſs, who, with her huſband, was in the hotteſt of that memorable battle fought on the 1ſt of May, 1745, at Fontenoy, under William the great Duke of Cumberland, and was particularly noticed by him for her intrepidity and aſſiſtance to the wounded.

Miſs Frances James, of Caſtle-green, Briſtol, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. J. formerly a diſtiller in that city.

In Hertfordſhire, of a broken heart, the cauſe of which ſhe would not reveal even to her neareſt relations, Miſs Letitia Dawkins, an amiable and accompliſhed young lady of fortune.—On the ſame day, of a deep decline, Miſs Lucy Carpenter, an intimate friend of Miſs Dawkins. "They were lovely and pleaſant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided."

At her houſe on Clapham common, Surrey, aged 78, Mrs. Smith, relict of Samuel S. eſq. late of that place, and mother-in-law to W. S. eſq. M. P. for Norwich.

Aged 72, Mrs. Tatton, widow of the late General T.

Auguſt 1. At Uxbridge, Middleſex, Mr. Baker, ſurgeon there.

Rev. William Ellis, 32 years officiating miniſter at Stroud.

At Carmarthen, aged 73, Geo. Lewis, eſq. of Barnerfield.

Aged 27, Robert Jennings, eſq. of Spittal, near Cheſterfield, formerly of Hull.

Of a fever, much regretted, Miſs Helen Robertſon, third daughter of the late John R. eſq. writer in Edinburgh.

2. At Brompton, of a conſumption, in the prime of life, the wife of J. R. Cocker, eſq. of Naſſau-ſtreet, Soho.

Robert Pemberton, eſq. of Serle-ſtreet, a commiſſioner of bankrupts.

At Huntington, near Hereford, Mr. Samuel Tully, an eminent farmer, and breeder of cattle at that place. The death of this truly worthy man was occaſioned by a violent attack made upon him, July 31, by a favourite bull belonging to his own ſtock. The animal had broke out of the grounds, and got into a field where ſome cows belonging to a neighbour were grazing. Information of this circumſtance being brought to Mr. Tully, he went for the purpoſe of driving him back, when the bull turned upon him, and forced him to the ground with ſuch violence with his head, as to break ſeveral of his ribs, and occaſion ſo much other injury, that he ſurvived the accident only two days. Mr. T. ſtood pre-eminent as a breeder of cattle; and his ſtock, which have ſo long attracted the admiration of the amateurs, have ſucceſſively gained the firſt prize at the Smithfield ſhew for a number of years.

3. At Tottenham, aged 80, Mrs. Salkhill, a very reſpectable lady, widow of James S. gent. who died in 1796, aged 70.

At the houſe of A. A. Powell, eſq. in Devonſhire place, the infant ſon of C. B. Cotton, eſq. (ſee p. 688.)

In Exeter, aged 63, Mrs. Eyre, relict of S. E. eſq. late of Exmouth, Devon, and formerly of Newhouſe, Wilts.

Far advanced in years, Thomas Preſt, gent. of Nottingham.

At the Black Rock, near Dublin, Sir Henry Cavendiſh, bart. huſband to Baroneſs Waterpark, and father to the Counteſs of Mountnorris and Lady Kilmaine. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, Richard, married to Miſs Cooper.

4. Edward Pariſh, eſq. principal land ſea-co l-meter for the City of London. He was, for very many years, a reſpectable mercer in Ludgate-ſtreet, where he continued till his death; but, from the gradual decline of that buſineſs, had in 1799 ſolicited, and obtained by the very honourable ſuffrages of his brethren of the Common Council (of which he had been a member 24 years), the comfortable ſituation abovementioned; an office for which there are many candidates.

At Faverſham, aged 10, Mr. Charles Halke, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Richard H.

At

At her mother's houſe in Guildford-ſtr. Miſs Louiſa Campbell, youngeſt daughter of the late Duncan C. eſq.

At Bleſn, after a long illneſs, in his 39th year, Mr. Henry Baldock, youngeſt brother of W. B. eſq of Canterbury.

At South Shields, co. Durham, Mrs. Shield, relict of Mr. William S finging-maſter, and mother to the celebrated Compoſer of that name.

At Corn-hill, in his way to Edinburgh, in his 73d year, of the gout in his ſtomach, the gallant Admiral Lord Viſcount Duncan; of whom a very long and particular account is unavoidably deferred till our next.

5 Richard Ellicombe, eſq. of Kingſkerſwell, co. Devon.

About 5 o'clock this afternoon, as Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and their child, about 15 months old, of Park-place, Kennington-lane, were coming down the river in a boat with a ſail, for their amuſement, the boat heaved ſuddenly to one ſide, oppoſite Somerſet-houſe, and the child was thrown from its mother's arms into the river. The father plunged into the river to ſave it, and, after much exertion, handed it to Mrs. J. into the boat, when, being exhauſted, he ſunk and diſappeared. Mrs. Trotter, wife of Mr. T. of the Navy Office, perceived the accident from her window, and ordered that every aſſiſtance ſhould be given. Dr. Stanton, of the Strand, one of the medical aſſiſtants of the Humane Society, attended immediately, and ſucceeded in reſtoring the child to life. The body of Mr. Jones was not found till Wedneſday noon, the 8th, when it was taken up by two watermen at London bridge, through which it was ſeen to paſs by a perſon from the baluſtrades. Mrs. Jones is far advanced in pregnancy.

6. Aged 70, the Rev. Thomas Twining, of Sidney college, Cambridge: B.A. 1760, M.A. 1763; rector of White Notley, Eſſex, in private patronage, 1788, and of St. Mary's, Colcheſter, to which he was preſented by the Biſhop of London, on the death of Philip Morant, 1770. Sound learning, polite literature, and exquiſite taſte in all the fine arts, have loſt an ornament and defender in the death of this Scholar and worthy Divine. His tranſlation of the "Poetics of Ariſtotle" muſt convince men of learning of his knowledge of the Greek language, of the wide extent of his claſſical erudition, and of his acute and fair ſpirit of criticiſm, and, above all, of his good taſte, ſound judgement, and general reading manifeſted in his diſſertations. Mr. T. was the only ſon of the eminent tea-merchant by his firſt marriage, and intended by his father to ſucceed him in that houſe, which he had ſo well eſtabliſhed; but the ſon, feeling an impulſe to what literature and ſcience entreated his father to let him devote himſelf to ſtudy and a claſſical education; and, being indulged in his wiſh, he was matriculated at Cambridge. Mr. T. was contemporary in that Univerſity with Gray, Maſon, and Bate; and ſo able a muſician, that, beſides playing the harpſichord and organ in a maſterly manner, he was ſo excellent a performer on the violin as to lead all the concerts, and even oratorios, that were performed in the Univerſity during Term time, in which Bate played the organ and harpſichord. His taſte in muſick was enlarged and confirmed by ſtudy as well as practice, as few profeſſors knew more of compoſition, harmonicks, and the hiſtory of the art and ſcience of muſick, than this intelligent and poliſhed Dilettante. Beſides his familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Roman Claſſicks, his knowledge of modern languages, particularly French and Italian, was ſuch as not only to enable him to read but to write thoſe languages with facility and idiomatic accuracy. His friends and correſpondents will deplore his loſs with no common grief. His converſation and letters, when ſcience and ſerious ſubjects were out of the queſtion, were replete with wit, humour, and playfulneſs. In the performance of his eccleſiaſtical duties Mr. T. was exemplary, ſcarcely allowing himſelf to be abſent from his pariſhioners more than a fortnight in a year, during the laſt forty years of his life, though, from his learning, accompliſhments, pleaſing character, and converſation, no man's company was ſo much ſought. During the laſt 12 or 14 years of his life he was a widower, and has left no progeny. His preferment in the church was inadequate to his learning, piety, and talents. But ſuch was the moderation of his deſires, that he neither ſolicited nor complained. The Colcheſter living was conferred upon him by the preſent Biſhop of London, very much to his honour, without perſonal acquaintance or powerful recommendation: but, from the modeſty of his character, and love of a private life, his profound learning and literary abilities were little known till the publication of his Ariſtotle.

At Semer parſonage, aged 77, Mrs. Jane Cooke, relict of the Rev. Thomas C. late rector of that pariſh, and ſiſter to the late Wm. Beale Brand, eſq. of Polſtead-houſe, co. Norfolk.

On-board the Atlas, in King road, on her paſſage from Barbados to the Hot wells, Briſtol, for the recovery of her health, Miſs Proby, daughter of the Dean of Lichfield.

After a long and ſevere illneſs, the wife of Mr. Burbidge, of the Nag's Head inn, Granby-ſtreet, Leiceſter.

Mr. Whyman, roper, of King's Cliffe. He was aſſiſting the Earl of Weſtmoreland's game-keeper to drive ſome deer in Apethorpe lordſhip, and was apparently in perfect health, but being miſſed by his companions, they returned and found him dead.

Mrs.

Mrs. Sarah Kirkby, relict of Mr James K. of Kirkby-houſe, near Hungerford, Berks, and formerly a chemiſt in Bartlet's-buildings. She was daughter and ſole heir of James Cunningham, of London, and alſo heir to her uncle Cunningham, who had been a conſul.

In Frith-ſtreet, Soho, Mrs. Grace Lilburn, of the iſland of Trinidad.

James Cocks, eſq. of New-ſtreet, Spring-gardens, Charing-croſs.

At his country reſidence, Old Hall, Eaſt Bergholt, Suffolk, in his 72d year, John Reade, eſq. barriſter at law, one of the benchers and late treaſurer of the honourable Society of the Inner Temple. He was ſon of the late Thomas R. eſq. of Nantwich, Cheſter, of an antient and reſpectable family. His afflictions, which were long and very ſevere, he bore with the greateſt moral and religious fortitude and reſignation. His benevolence and kindneſs of heart will long be lamented by the poorer claſſes of ſociety, as well as by an extended circle of acquaintance. His charities were unbounded, but without oſtentation; his hoſpitable table was plentifully ſtored in the good old Engliſh ſtyle; and his houſe was at all times open equally to the poor as to the rich who choſe to partake of his hoſpitable bounty. He gave to all the greateſt freedom of acceſs; and gave his advice and opinion, which ſeldom or never erred, in all caſes, both at law and in equity, to all ranks and degrees of perſons, chearfully, without fee or reward. In ſettling diſputes, and reconciling all ſorts of differences among the poorer claſſes of ſociety, no man ever excelled him. In ſhort, his whole ſtudy was to do good, and to render good for evil. He was the kindeſt maſter and the beſt of friends. This laſt tribute is juſtly due, and ſprings from the grateful heart of an old ſervant, who well knew his worth; and whoſe memory will be revered by him with affection and gratitude to the laſt moment of his life. The proviſion he has made for his old ſervants is handſome, and coincides with his goodneſs through life. He has given to his clerk and houſekeeper 50l. a year each in the Bank Long Annuities, at their own diſpoſal; to his coachman, his footman, and his houſemaid, 500l. apiece; to his cook 300l.; his kitchen-maid 200l.; and to his labourer, the father of his kitchen-maid, 200l.

7. Aged 74, Mrs. Stutt, of Derby.

Killed, by falling from a coach near the Half-way-houſe, Knightſbridge, by which his head was completely cruſhed, Mr. Robert Dean, a clerk in a Manchester warehouſe, only 28 years of age, leaving a wife ready to lie-in.

At his houſe at Homerton, near Hackney, Timothy Curtis, eſq. eldeſt brother to Alderman Sir William C. bart. one of the largeſt men in the kingdom, his weight, ſome years ago, exceeding 34 ſtone. Under the medical ſuperintendance of his friends, he reduced himſelf 10 ſtone within the laſt 15 years.

Mrs. Collins, relict of the late Wm. C. eſq. of Brenchley, Kent, timber-merchant.

At Beeſton, near Nottingham, Mr. William Hodges, of that place; a man of a ſaving turn of mind, and by an indulgence in his favourite propenſity, added to early habits of induſtry, he amaſſed ſeveral thouſand pounds, principally in caſh. Juſt before his death he informed his daughter-in-law (who was the only perſon permitted to attend him) where his treaſure was depoſited; and to her great joy ſhe found ſeveral large ſums hidden in various parts of the habitation, which, but for the timely declaration of the old gentleman, might have remained concealed for ages.

At York, aged 29, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, John Featherſtone, eſq. of Patrington, ſurgeon, captain in the Middle and South Holderneſs Volunteers, and late lieutenant in the York Fencibles.

At Coates, near Edinburgh, Lady Elizabeth Cunningham, daughter of William Earl of Glencairn.

8. At his houſe in Hammerſmith, aged 70, Robert Macfarlane, eſq. His death was occaſioned by the bruiſes he received from a carriage which ran over him, and which he ſurvived only half an hour. He was educated in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, and came to London at a very early period of life; and was well known in the literary world as the author of many celebrated productions. The firſt volume of his Hiſtory of George III. was publiſhed in 1770, the fourth in 1796. "This publication, though certainly not without the merit of utility, cannot, on many accounts, be ſaid to entitle its author to firſt rate diſtinction as an hiſtorian. He publiſhed the firſt book of Temora, by way of ſpecimen, 1796. Thoſe who are acquainted with the characteriſtic genius and ſtyle of Oſſian, as well as with thoſe of the Roman Claſſicks, will wonder at ſuch an undertaking. The ſpecimen produced on this occaſion was a very indifferent one." Memoirs of living Authors, II. 3. But what is there to which the ſchoolmaſters of North Britain do not account themſelves equal? Mr. M. poſſeſſed a very retentive memory, and an elegant ſtyle of compoſition, which enabled him to give to the world, with fidelity, ſome of the fineſt ſpeeches in Parliament during Lord North's adminiſtration and the American war; in which laborious duty he was ſucceeded by his friend, the late Mr. William Woodfall. Until within a few years back he kept an excellent ſeminary at Walthamſtow, at which ſome of the ableſt men now in the various profeſſions of the law, the church, the army

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the navy, and the mercantile world, received their education. For the laſt two years he was engaged in tranſlating into Latin the Poems of Oſſian, now printing by Mr. Bulmer. To his friend Mr. M'Pherſon, the original tranſlator from the Gaelic and editor of thoſe celebrated poems, he had rendered the greateſt aſſiſtance in that undertaking. His laſt work, of which he received the firſt proof-ſheet only a few hours before he died, is intituled "An Eſſay proving the Authenticity of Oſſian and his Poems;" which, it is hoped, will not be loſt to the publick, as it is underſtood the manuſcript is finiſhed.

In Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, the infant daughter of W. H. Hartley, eſq.

At his houſe in Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, in the prime of life, Miſs Dorothea Hamilton, youngeſt daughter of John H. eſq. of Brown-hall, in Ireland; a young lady of the moſt amiable virtues and accompliſhments. After having experienced the moſt painful and unexampled ſufferings for above three years, with a degree of patience, fortitude, and reſignation, ſcarcely to be equalled, and which her ſtrong ſenſe of religion could alone have enabled her to ſuſtain, ſhe has left her afflicted parents and friends to lament the loſs of her, only on their own account.

Aged 60, and in reſpectable circumſtances, Mrs. Jackſon, of Sheffield. She hung herſelf, in a fit of inſanity, by tying her pocket-handkerchief to the latch of her chamber door.

Mrs. Dobito, wife of G. D. eſq. of Kirtling-hall, co. Cambridge.

After three days illneſs, the wife of the Rev. James Bond, of Aſhford, Kent.

Aged 54, Mrs. Sidney, of Margaretting.

Aged 63, the relict of Edw. Leeds, eſq. of Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk.

9. Found dead in his bed, at Loweſtoft, of which he was vicar, aged 83, the Rev. Robert Potter, of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1741, M.A. 1788, and prebendary of Norwich. His firſt preferment was the vicarage of Scarning, Norfolk. He was a character of the higheſt diſtinction as a claſſical ſcholar. The literary world is moſt intrinſically indebted to him for excellent poetical verſions of the three Greek tragedians. He publiſhed, 1774, an octavo volume of poems, moſt of which had before appeared ſeparately, many very pretty compoſitions, particularly a beautiful farewell hymn to the country, in imitation of Spenſer. Three years after this, his tranſlation of Æſchylus made its appearance in a quarto volume, and has ſince been reprinted, with the addition of notes, in two volumes octavo. Of the excellence of this tranſlation it is hardly poſſible to ſay too much; many of the parts are ſo exquiſitely beautiful as to leave us in doubt whether any poet could have accompliſhed the taſk with greater ſucceſs. In 1781 he publiſhed the firſt volume of his tranſlation of Euripides, in quarto; and, the following year, the ſecond; and, 1788, that of Sophocles, in the ſame ſize. Theſe laſt-mentioned verſions are, on the whole, inferior to his firſt production, yet they are each of them excellent performances, and even ſuperior to thoſe of Mr. Wodhull and Dr. Franklin. Beſides theſe very laborious works, Mr. P. publiſhed in quarto, 1783, "An Enquiry into ſome Paſſages in Dr. Johnſon's Lives of the Poets;" and, in 1785, in quarto, "A Tranſlation of the Oracle concerning Babylon, and the Song of Exultation, from Iſaiah, Chap. XIII. and XIV." "A Sermon on the Thankſgiving for the Peace, 1802."—"In his weightieſt character, as tranſlator of the Greek tragedians, we muſt compliment Mr. P. on the very ſingular ſervice which he has done to the literary world. It was an undertaking which to many would have appeared too great for the life of man; and, conſidering the ſucceſs with which ſo much labour has been accompliſhed, and the amiable character Mr. P. bears as a member of ſociety, we may well be ſurpriſed he had not earlier attracted the notice of thoſe who are able and willing to confer honours and preferments when they meet with peculiar deſert." Memoirs of Living Authors, II 153. By his death the republick of letters has loſt one of its beſt and moſt unaffuming ornaments. His manners were ſimple, and his life exemplary. He was a ſcholar of the Old School; and nothing tempted him to relinquiſh divine and polite literature. It was not till after he had completed his laſt tranſlation, that of Sophocles, that Mr. Potter obtained any preferment in the church higher than that of vicar of Loweſtoft. He had been a ſchoolfellow of Lord Thurlow, and had conſtantly ſent his publications to that great man without ever ſoliciting a ſingle favour from him. On receiving a copy of the Sophocles, however, his Lordſhip wrote a ſhort note to Mr. Potter, acknowledging the receipt of his books from time to time, and the pleaſure they had afforded him, and requeſting Mr. Potter's acceptance of a prebendal ſtall in the cathedral of Norwich, which, with his vicarage, rendered him comfortable for the remainder of a life devoted to thoſe purſuits which beſt become a profound ſcholar and a true Chriſtian. The vicarage of Scarning is a mediety in the gift of the Warner family; the vicarage of Loweſtoft in the Biſhop of Norwich; and the prebend of Norwich in the Crown.

10 Mr. William Carling, of Metfield, Suffolk. His death was in conſequence of an accident which happened to him on the 7th, when, in endeavouring to jump out of his chaiſe, to avoid being overturned, his horſe

horſe proving unruly, he fell down and broke his leg, and a mortification enſuing, amputation became neceſſary, but proved ineffectual to ſave his life.

At Mrs. Lawſon's, in York-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Miſs M'Dowal.

11. At Shuckburgh park, co. Warwick, aged 53, Sir George Auguſtus William Shuckburgh Evelyn, bart.; elected, 1802, for the fifth time, one of the members for the county of Warwick. He ſucceeded his uncle, Sir Charles Shuckburgh, in 1773; and married, firſt, 1782, Sarah-Johanna, one of the two daughters of John Barker, eſq. treaſurer of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, in London, and many years repreſentative of Leiceſter in parliament, who dying the year following without iſſue, Sir George married, ſecondly, 1785, Julia-Annabella, one of the two daughters, and at length ſole heireſs, of James Evelyn, eſq. of Felbridge, Surrey; on whoſe death, 1793, Sir George took his name, in addition to his own. He has left one daughter, Julia-Evelyn-Medley, born Oct. 5, 1791. Sir George was elected F.A.S. 1777, and was alſo F.R.S. In the Philoſophical Tranſactions are the following papers by him: "Obſervations made in Savoy, in order to aſcertain the Height of Mountains by Means of the Barometer, being an Examination of M. De Luc's Rules delivered in his *Recherches ſur les Modifications de l'Atmoſphere*, 1777" (LXVII. 513); Compariſon between his and Col. Roy's Rules for the Meaſurement of Heights with the Barometer, 1778 (LXVIII. 681); "On the Temperature of boiling Waters, 1778" (LXIX. 362). "An Account of the Equatorial Inſtrument, 1793." "An Account of ſome Endeavours to aſcertain a Standard of Weight and Meaſure, 1798."

At Hendon, Middleſex, the infant ſon of Theophilus Clive, eſq.

In Paris-ſtreet, Exeter, Mrs. Boutcher.

The wife of Mr. Wright, ſoap-boiler, of Clipſham, co. Rutland.

Mr. Pix, of the King's Head at Morcot, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Thorpe, ſen. draper, of Bourn, Linc.

At Hagworthingham, Mr. Wm. Dawſon. He was ſuddenly taken ill while driving a team, and expired in an hour. Although, on the day after that on which he was married, a few pence amounted to all their earthly ſtore, through their joint induſtry and frugality Dawſon, at the time of his death, was found to be poſſeſſed of upwards of 200 guineas in caſh, beſides houſehold goods of ſome value.

At Hull, Mr. Thomas Perrott, clerk in the bank of Meſſrs. Peaſe, Knowſley, and Co. and ſon of Mr. G. Perrott, of Mytongate.

Mrs. Egerton, wife of Wm. Tatton E. eſq. of Tatton park, in Cheſhire, and only dau. of Thomas Watkinſon Payler, eſq. of Ieden, Kent. Among the catalogue of unfortunate events, none could produce a more general ſenſation than the loſs of this amiable woman, whoſe death was occaſioned by precipitately jumping from a low chair (in which ſhe was taking her uſual airing in the park), in conſequence of the horſe becoming reſtive. By the fall ſhe became ſenſeleſs, and expired without uttering a word. Beſides thoſe near and intimate connexions, to whom her loſs is irreparable, a numerous acquaintance ſincerely ſhare the ſorrow which it inflicts; and a ſtill more extenſive circle feel the loſs which ſociety ſuſtains. Whether we contemplate her youth, her recent marriage, her beauty, her accompliſhments, her unaffected and amiable manners, few occurrences in private life could excite a more general reſpect; while it imports an awful leſſon of the uncertainty of life. Her mother was daughter of the late William Hammond, eſq. of St. Alban's in Kent, by Charlotte daughter and coheir of William Egerton, LL. D great uncle to her huſband. Her grandfather, whoſe paternal name was Turner, changed his name to Payler, for an eſtate in Yorkſhire. See Manning's Surrey, I. 171.

At Cliſton, Miſs Suſan Proby, youngeſt daughter of the Dean of Lichfield.

12. At his houſe in Upper Eaton-ſtreet, Pimlico, Henry O'Hara, eſq. About three o'clock in the afternoon of Thurſday the 9th he was in Piccadilly, on horſeback; the horſe's feet were cloſe to the kirb-ſtone, ſtanding acroſs the ſtreet, near Moorhouſe's livery-ſtables. He was in converſation with one of his friends, a Mr. Powell, from Bath, when a poſt-chaiſe drove up, and, though the ſtreet was very wide, and no great number of people preſent, the poſt-boy rode againſt Mr. O'Hara's horſe, when the pole going between the horſe's hind legs tripped him up with ſuch force that Mr. O'Hara was pitched off, and fell with his ſide on the kirb ſtone ſo forcibly that ſeveral of his ribs were broken and bent into his body. He languiſhed in great agony until the evening of Sunday the 12th, when he expired, in the 53d year of his age, leaving an amiable wife to deplore his unfortunate death. The body appeared very much ſwollen. Mr. O'H. was a native of the North of Ireland, and well known in the ſporting world, being particularly intimate with ſome of the firſt characters in England and Ireland, amongſt whom were their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Duke of York. His remains were interred, with great funeral pomp, in the family-vault under St. James's chapel in the road to Hampſtead.

In her 43d year, Miſs Humfreys, daughter of Mr. H. of High-ſtreet, Oxford.

At Margate, Mr. Wm. Harvey, many years landlord of the Talbot tavern at Richmond.

At Booths, near Knutsford, in Cheſhire, aged

aged 81, Peter Legh, eſq. father of Peter L. eſq. barriſter, of Bull's-croſs, Enfield, and of Ormond ſtreet, and captain of the Ormond-ſtreet Volunteers.

13. At Beckenham, Kent, Mrs. Cator.

At Frome, co. Somerſet, Mrs. Pyne, late of Briſtol, widow of the Rev. James P. miniſter of the Baptiſt meeting at Devizes.

At her mother's houſe in Marlborough-buildings, Bath, Miſs Shairp, dau. of Walter S. eſq. late conſul-general at St. Peterſburg.

Mr. Bird, book-binder, of Ave Maria lane.

Mr. Sadler, an attorney, from London, on his paſſage to Margate in the packet-boat. Though repeatedly reminded of the dangerous ſituation he had placed himſelf in, he perſevered in ſtanding before the main maſt. A friend who accompanied him had juſt ſpoken to him, and he replied, "Never fear, I will take care of myſelf;" and at that moment the jib changed its direction, and ſwept him into the ſea. The waves ran ſo high, that though the boat was inſtantly launched by the ſailors, and every exertion made, no perſon could venture into it, as it drove againſt the veſſel in ſuch a deſperate manner as obliged them to let it go, and it was inſtantly daſhed to pieces. Mr. S. fell upon his back, and floated for ſome time. It is ſuppoſed he was ſtunned by the blow he received from the jib; but as ſoon as he recovered, and began to make an exertion, he ſunk, and was ſeen no more. Not the leaſt fault attaches, but to the unfortunate gentleman, who would not be adviſed by thoſe who ſaw his danger. His body was picked up on the 15th by a Whitſtable dredger, and taken to Whitſtable.

Mary Champagne, a beautiful young woman, aged about 20, drowned herſelf this day in the Canal in St. James's Park. She had been for a conſiderable time paſt in a melancholy ſtate, owing, it is ſuppoſed, to a diſappointment in love. Her father, a wholeſale ſtationer of great reſpectability near the Minories, thinking it proper to remove her out of town for change of air, took lodgings at Cheiſea, where ſhe had reſided during the laſt week with her ſiſter. At Aldgate church ſhe took a coach to Queen ſquare, Weſtminſter, where ſhe got out, and, after paying the coachman, walked through the gate into the park. It is ſuppoſed (for ſhe was not ſeen) that ſhe got over the railing immediately oppoſite Queen ſquare, and threw herſelf into the water without any heſitation. A gentleman who was paſſing ſaw her ſtruggling in the water, and immediately gave the alarm; and, with the aſſiſtance of the waterman who plies at the ſtand of hackney-coaches, ſhe was brought out, and immediately taken to an adjoining public houſe, where every means were reſorted to for the purpoſe of reſtoring animation, but, unhappily, without effect.

14. Mr. John Elwin, keeper of the Fleece inn at Louth, co. Lincoln.

Nathaniel Allanſon, M. D. of Worksop, co. Nottingham.

At Holkham hall, in his 70th year, J. Hawkeſworth, many years gamekeeper to T. W. Coke, eſq. He was an excentric character, as he never aſſociated with, or ſpoke to, any perſon, unleſs he was firſt addreſſed; was very penurious; had accumulated a conſiderable fortune, which he had hid from the fear of invaſion; and his death was ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by depriving himſelf of ſufficient nouriſhment. Mr. Coke always furniſhed him with proper liveries; but his dreſs was of the moſt miſerable kind; and he always wore an old painted hat, patched over with pieces of cloth. The liveries he had by him at the time of his death, and which had never been worn, are ſuppoſed to be worth 100l. He was known among his neighbours by the title of the Walking Obeliſk.

15. At his houſe in Hereford, aged 62, Mr. Milton, ſen.

16. Mrs. Anne Charter, wife of James C. eſq. of Exeter.

Mrs. Wallis, relict of the late Major W. and youngeſt daughter of J. Baſs Oliver, eſq. of Leiceſter.

Miſs Charlotte Burden, ſiſter to Mr. Burden, of No. 8, Lambeth Terrace. She had been a ſhort time at his houſe on a viſit, and her family reſided out of town; ſhewed no ſigns of deſpondency, but ſeemed to conduct herſelf in her ordinary manner. She was ſeated, about half paſt one o'clock, at the two pair of ſtairs back room window, which was open, and looked into the back-yard. Two ſervants belonging to the family ſaw the deceaſed about that time, but obſerved no more of her until the fatal accident took place, which was firſt diſcovered by a gentleman (a viſitor), who, being in the back parlour, waiting the arrival of Mr. Burden, ſuddenly heard ſomething fall in the back yard, and, going to ſee what it was, he beheld the deceaſed lying cloſe by the wall which divides the next houſe from Mr. Burden's, without ſigns of life; and, by her near ſituation to the wall, ſhe appeared to have fallen with her breaſt upon it. Two ſurgeons immediately attended; but ſhe was dead. On examining the body, no bones were broken, but bruiſes appeared about the breaſt, and, on opening one, ſymptoms were obſerved about the cheſt which left no room to doubt the deceaſed came by her death in conſequence of the dreadful blow received in her fall. No perſon having been preſent when ſhe fell out of the window, no farther facts of this dreadful accident tranſpired, farther than that the deceaſed was ſtated to be ſubject to fits, and had been ſeized with one while lately riding with Mr. Morgan, ſurgeon, in a ſingle-horſe chaiſe.

At

At Manſion farm, Abbott's Langley, co. Herts, univerſally eſteemed by all who knew him, aged 25, Mr. John Long. Though poſſeſſed of a very handſome perſon, he had not the leaſt conceit or affectation. In 1802 he was drawn on the militia at St. Alban's; and, though too ſhort for the ſtandard, was obliged to find a ſubſtitute, although, ſome time before, he was deemed too low at Edgeware, where he was then ſummoned to ſerve, if tall enough. Contrary to the wiſhes of his friends, he was over-perſuaded, about July, 1803, to enter into the volunteer cavalry at Watford (through a report being ſpread that perſons ſerving by ſubſtitute would not be exempted from the Army of Reſerve), and was under the command of Capt. the Hon. George Villiers. In November following he took cold, from being overheated while on duty, which brought an inflammation on his lungs that terminated in a conſumption, of which he died.

17. Mr. Joſeph Peach, woolſtapler, of Northampton.

At Brighthelmſtone, Mr. Thomas Guy, ſurgeon of the Suſſex Militia.

In Great Quebec-ſtreet, aged 80, Lady Elizabeth Gallini, wife of the Chevalier John G. and eldeſt ſiſter to the late Earl of Abingdon.

18. At his houſe at Acton, Middleſex, after a lingering illneſs, aged 72, John Way, eſq. chief clerk of the Court of King's Bench, to which he was appointed in 1778. This very lucrative office is in the gift of Lord Ellenborough. The bulk of his fortune he has left to Mr. W. of Denham.

At Stockwell, Surrey, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. P. of the General Poſt-office.

In her 17th year, after a few hours illneſs, Sarah, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Robert Maulkin, grocer, of Bury.

The widow of the late Rev. C. Churchill, prebendary of St. Peter's, and vicar of St. Thomas, near Exeter.

At Gretford, near Stamford, Mr. Lumby, architect, late of Lincoln.

19. At Exmouth, co. Devon, the wife of Wm. Carſon, eſq. of South Carolina.

21. Mr. Sculthorpe, baker, of Leiceſter.

Mr. Nicholſon, of the Hamborough coffee-houſe, Water-lane, Tower-ſtreet.

22. In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſqua. aged 39, Mrs. Tyler.

23. At Laytonſtone, Eſſex, of a conſumption, John Doughty, eſq of Aldermanbury.

24. In Park-ſtreet, after a long illneſs, aged 75, Elizabeth dowager Lady Harrowby, daughter of Bp. Terrick, and ſiſter to the lady of Dr. Hamilton; married to Lord H. 1762, by whom ſhe had 6 ſons and 2 dau.

27. At her ſon's houſe in Soho-ſquare, aged 84. Mrs. Sarah Banks, relict of the late William B. eſq. of Reveſby abbey, co. Lincoln, and mother to Sir Joſeph B. bart. She was daughter of William Bate, eſq. by a daugh. and coheireſs of Tho. Chambers, eſq.

BILL of MORTALITY, from July 24, to Aug. 28, 1804.

Chriſtened.			Buried.					
Males	1016	1916	Males	701	1414	Between	2 and 5	135
Females	900		Females	713			5 and 10	44
Whereof have died under two years old					459		10 and 20	38
Peck Loaf 3s. 3d.; 3s. 4d.; 3s. 7d.; 4s.; 4s.							20 and 30	106
Salt, 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ½ per pound.							30 and 40	141
							40 and 50	153

50 and 60	129		
60 and 70	108		
70 and 80	69		
80 and 90	30		
90 and 100	2		
100	0		

PRICES OF FLOUR, Aug. 27:

Fine 60s. to 65s.—Second 55s. to 60s.—Fine Pollard 26s. to 28s.—Bran 9s. to 11s.

Return of Flour, Aug. 11 to Aug. 17, from the Cocket Office:

Total 21,294 Sacks. Average 67s. 11d. 9s. 2d. higher than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Aug. 18, Average 41s. 1d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Aug. 22, 1804, is 48s. 9d. ¾ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	3l.	12s.	to 4l.	4s.	Kent Pockets	3l.	14s.	to 4l. 12s.
Suſſex Ditto	3l.	9s.	to 4l.	0s.	Suſſex Ditto	3l.	12s.	to 4l. 0s.
Eſſex Ditto	3l.	0s.	to 4l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	5l.	0s.	to 7l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Aug. 25:

St. James's—Hay	3l.	0s.	od. to 4l.	12s. od.	Average	3l. 16s. od.
Straw	1l.	11s.	6d. to 2l.	2s. od.	Average	1l. 16s. od.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l.	0s.	od. to 5l.	5s. od.	Average	4l. 12s. 6d.
Clover	5l.	0s.	od. to 6l.	0s. od.	Average	5l. 10s. od.
Straw	1l.	16s.	od. to 2l.	5s. od.	Average	2l. 0s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 26. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s.	4d.	to 5s.	od.	Pork	4s. od. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	4s.	4d.	to 5s.	od.	Lamb	4s. od. to 5s. 4d.
Veal	5s.	od.	to 6s.	od.	Beaſts 1800. Sheep and Lambs 23,000.	

COALS, Newcaſtle 51s. 6d. Delivered 63s. 6d.—Sunderland 45s. 6d. Delivered 57s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow, 82s. Mottled, 90s. Curd. 94s. CANDLES, 12s. od. Moulds 13s od.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 8d. Clare Market 4s. 7d. Whitechapel 4s. 6d. ½

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1804.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bs Red.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	South S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	—	57⅛	58⅝	75⅝	91⅞	98¼	17⅛	—	—	1 a 2d	Par 1d	—	—	—	6½ a ¾ p	87⅝	—	17 17 0	—
29	Sunday																		
30	—	57⅛	58¼	75⅝	92	98⅛	17⅛	—	—	1 a 2d	Par 1d	62¾	—	—	6¾ a 7p	—	—	17 17 0	—
31	161	57⅛	58⅛	75⅝	92⅛	98⅛	17⅛	3⅜	177	1 a 2d	1d Par	—	—	—	7¼ a ½p	—	56½	17 17 0	—
1	161	57⅛	56⅞	75⅝	91⅞	98¼	17⅛	3½	177	1 a 2d	Par 1p	—	—	—	7¼ a 7p	—	—	17 17 0	—
2	161¼	57⅛	57⅛	75⅝	92⅛	98¼	17⅛	—	—	1 a 2d	Par 1p	—	—	—	7¼ 6¾p	—	—	17 17 0	—
3	161¼	57⅛	57 a 56⅞	74⅞	92½	97⅞	17⅛	—	177	1 a 2d	Par 1p	—	—	—	6¼ a ½p	—	56½	17 17 0	—
4	—	57⅛	56⅞	75⅛	92½	98	17⅛	3½	—	1 a 2d	Par 1p	—	56¾	—	6½ p	—	—	17 17 0	—
5	Sunday																		
6	—	57⅛	56⅛	75⅛	92⅛	97⅞	17⅛	3½	—	1 a 2d	Par 1p	—	—	—	6½ a ¾p	—	56½	17 17 0	—
7	161	57⅛	57	75⅛	92⅛	97⅛	17⅛	—	176½	1 a 2d	Par 1p	—	—	—	7 a 6¾p	—	—	17 17 0	—
8	—	57⅛	56⅞	75⅛	92⅛	98⅛	17⅛	—	—	1 a 2d	Par 1d	—	—	—	6¾ p	88	56½	17 17 0	—
9	161	57⅛	57	75⅛	92⅛	98¼	17⅛	—	—	1 a 2d	Par 1d	—	—	—	6¾ a 7p	—	—	17 17 0	—
10	160¾	57⅛	56¾	7 ⅛	91⅞	98	17⅛	—	—	1 a 2d	Par 1d	—	—	—	6½ a ¾p	—	56½	17 17 0	—
11	—	57⅛	56⅞	75⅛	92⅛	98¼	17⅛	—	—	1 a 2d	Par 1d	—	—	—	6½ a ¾	—	—	17 17 0	—
12	Sunday																		
13	holiday																		
14	160	57⅛	56¾	75⅛	92⅛	98⅛	17⅛	—	—	1 a 2d	Par 1d	—	—	—	6½ a ¾	—	56⅛	17 17 0	—
15	149¾	57⅛	56¾	75⅝	92⅛	98⅛	17⅛	3⅛	175½	Par 1d	1 a 2d	—	—	—	6¾ a 01	—	—	17 17 0	—
16	—	57⅛	56⅞	75⅝	91⅞	98½	—	3⅛	—	1 a 2d	Par 2d	—	—	—	6¾ a 6p	—	56⅞	17 17 0	—
17	—	57⅛	57	75⅝	91⅞	98¼	17⅛	—	—	1 a 2d	Par 1d	—	—	56½	6¾ p	—	—	17 18 0	—
18	—	57⅛	57	75⅝	92⅛	99⅛	17⅛	3⅛	—	1 a 2d	Par 1d	—	—	—	6¾ p	—	—	17 18 0	—
19	Sunday																		
20	—	57⅛	56⅞	75⅝	92⅛	99⅛	17⅛	3⅛	175½	1 a 2d	Par 1d	62¾	—	—	6¾ a ¾p	—	56⅝	17 18 0	—
21	160¾	57⅛	57	75⅝	92⅛	99⅛	17⅛	—	—	1 a 2d	Par 1d	—	—	—	6¾ a ¾p	88⅛	—	17 18 0	—
22	160	57⅛	56⅞	75⅝	92⅛	99¼	17⅛	—	175¾	1 a 2d	Par 1d	61¾	—	—	6¾ p	—	—	17 18 0	—
23	160	57⅛	57	75⅝	92⅛	99	17⅛	—	—	1 a 2d	Par 1d	61¾	—	—	6¾ p	—	56⅝	17 18 0	—
24	holiday																		
25	—	57⅛	57⅛	75⅝	92½	99⅛	17⅛	—	—	1 a 2d	Par 1d	61¾	—	—	6½ a ¾	—	56½	17 18 0	—
26	Sunday																		
27	—	57½	57⅛	75½	92⅛	99⅛	17⅛	—	175½	1 a 2d	1 a 2d	—	—	—	6¾ p	—	56½	17 18 0	—

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, N° 11, Holborn.